FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT MEETS WITH LEBANESE NATIONALIST GROUPS

NC240641 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The tripartite coordination committee among the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Amal movement has held a meeting. Brother Abu 'Ammar chaired the meeting that was attended by Brothers 'Asim Qansu, George Hawi, Tawfiq Sultan and 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas for the Lebanese Nationalist Movement; Nabih Birri for the Amal movement; and Brothers Abu Mahir and Sakhr for the Palestinian resistance. The committee discussed a number of issues pertinent to the situation in the Lebanese arena, particularly in southern Lebanon.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

NC240624 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Last night brother leader Abu 'Ammar received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, who handed him a message from the Soviet leaders. The message deals with the current developments.

PLO REPORTEDLY TRAINING NON-ARAB TERRORISTS

LD231501 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Jun 80 p 6

[Robert Moss article: "PLO School for Terror Inc."]

[Excerpts] The number of foreigners attending terrorist training courses in PLO camps has been steadily increasing.

This reflects the key role that the organization continues to play as a coordinating center for revolutionary groups outside the Middle East--despite the political recognition it has been able to win from some of the governments against which their violence is directed.

The intake of non-Arab recruits at a single PLO camp in Syria last year gives an idea of the dimensions of the programme.

According to reliable Western intelligence sources, four West Germans and six Italians--members of the Red Army faction and Red Brigades terrorist networks--attended terrorist training courses at Hammuriyah camp, which is run by Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah organization south of Damascus, during 1979.

Four Red Star Army members from Japan were also at Hammuriyah, together with three members of the Spanish Basque terrorist organization, ETA.

There was a significant Latin American intake: 28 Argentinians, members of the Montoneros group, and 12 Brazilians, mostly members of the Vanguarda Popular Revolutionaria (VPR).

VPR activists are also receiving guerrilla training in PLO camps in Lebanon under a programme organized by Farid Sawan, 'Arafat's representative in Sao Paulo.

The presence of no fewer than 130 Armenian Turks at the Hammuriyah camp last year is a clear pointer to the increasing PLO investment in the campaign to destabilize the conservative government of Mr Sulyeman Demirel in Ankara.

The fact that the Syrians allowed them to enter the country suggests the complicity of President al-Asad's regime in the PLO efforts to stoke up unrest across the border. The largest single category of terrorist trainees at Hammuriyah in 1979 was Iranians.

Some 170 Iranians attended courses at the camp, under a programme agreed between Abbas Zamani, the chief of Ayatollah Khomeyni's Revolutionary Guards, and the head of the PLO bureau in Tehran, Hani al-Hassan, who figures as a highly influential adviser to the Iranian regime.

The close association between the PLO and Iran's revolutionaries long predates the demise of the shah. Many leading figures in the Khomeyni regime, including the foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, and the defence minister, Mustafa Chamran, were formerly based in Lebanon and came into close contact with PLO leaders there.

Abbas Zamani has actually trained at a Fatah guerrilla base in Lebanon.

The PLO's continuing involvement with Third World 'liberation movements' is suggested by the presence at Hammuriyah camp last year of 180 recruits from various African countries, and of 32 Asians, many of them from the Philippines.

Blueprint for Central America

One of the leading Soviet commentators on Latin America, Sergey Mikoyan, the editor of LATINSKAYA AMERIKA, has just published an article in his journal that reads like a blueprint for Marxist revolution in Central America.

Mikoyan is the son of the late Anastas Mikoyan, and is regarded by Western analysts as a leading consultant on Latin American affairs to the Soviet Communist Party and the KGB.

His article is entitled: "The Peculiarities of the Nicaraguan Revolution and Its Lessons." It summarises the conclusions reached in a "roundtable" discussion in the offices of LATINSKAYA AMERIKA.

Mikoyan counsels the need to build on "military-political fronts" like the Sandinista movement, rather than avowedly communist parties, to sow revolution in Central America.

During the Nicaraguan revolution, it was widely believed in the West that the Sandinistas were a coalition of liberals, nationalists and Marxists: The illusion has now been exploded with the signing of a formal treaty between the Soviet Communist Party and the Sandinista National Liberation Front on a party-to-party basis.

Mikoyan underlines the prime importance of media and psychological warfare operations to isolate the regimes that are under attack and depict pro-Soviet revolutionaries as moderates.

"In the international sphere," he counsels, "the revolutionaries should strive to obtain support and aid from all kinds of friends and allies and to isolate their adversaries in order to prevent foreign intervention."

After the overthrow of the existing regime, Mikoyan concludes: The revolutionaries should establish "revolutionary organs of power" (a euphemism for communist dictatorship), "replace the armed forces with new formations" and pursue "sober economic policies, including tolerance for foreign investment."

The last point indicates that the Russians are not overeager to pay subsidies to newly-established Marxist regimes and are also fully aware that there is a self-deluding tendency in some Western capitals to confuse the willingness of revolutionary governments (like the one in Managua) to accept handouts with genuine moderation.

VOL: PLO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO EL SALVADOR GUERRILLAS

NC221251 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon Radio has learned that the PLO is extending material and human assistance to the leftist guerrilla bands which are trying to sieze power in El Salvador. The PLO has provided weapons and military training, as well as Palestinian cadres, to members of these bands.

A PLO spokesman has admitted that the organization is assisting the revolutionaries in Latin America politically, but it does not provide them with weapons.

A delegation of the so-called revolutionary coordination council in El Salvador had recently met in Beirut with representatives of the PLO and Arab extremist parties.

VOP REPORTS RECENT PALESTINIAN OPE ATIONS IN ISRAEL

NC231750 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] In the past 24 hours our Palestinian revolutionaries have carried out four heroic operations. This morning in Tel Aviv, a special group of our revolutionaries planted a bomb inside the enemy's cooking oil factory in Nahalat Yitzhaq, east of Tel Aviv.

At around 0515 the bomb exploded, resulting in at least five enemy casualties and the destruction of the factory's equipment and raw materials. One section of the factory was completely destroyed. After the explosion ambulances evacuated the casualties.

In northern Tel Aviv, one of our groups operating inside the occupied territories succeeded in reaching a settlement north of Tel Aviv despite Zionist roadblocks and precautionary measures. This group planted a time bomb in the (Miftah) Zvi commercial street. Later, the group successfully continued its operation according to plan.

The bomb exploded this morning while the street was teeming with enemy and resulted in injuries to a number of them. Many shops sustained heavy damages.

In the vicinity of occupied Jerusalem our revolutionaries planted a bomb in a station that transports enemy soldiers who are on leave. The station is located near the No. 4 bus station, which belongs to the Zionist egg company, and is situated on the French hill in the outskirts of occupied Jerusalem.

The bomb exploded this morning, resulting in casualties among the soldiers and settlers who were in the station at the time of the explosion. Enormous material damage was sustained in the area, particularly to the two stations. A car parked at the station was also damaged.

In Gaza, a bomb planted by one of our revolutionaries in a car belonging to the Israeli intelligence went off in (Al-Musharrasah) while the car was parked near the Gaza central market. The explosion resulted in grave injury to an enemy soldier while the car was badly damaged.

In the wake of these bold operations, the Zionist forces arrested Palestinian citizens near the four sites where the explosions took place while our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases.

Bethlehem Assault

NC220632 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday morning one of our revolutionaries who is serving in the special squad working inside the occupied territories attacked a Zionist patrol while it was passing through the market near Bethlehem's central square. Our revolutionary used his individual weapons and succeeded in seriously injuring a member of the Zionist patrol, who was immediately transferred to the hospital in serious condition. Despite the cordon and the curfew imposed by the Zionist forces, and despite the combing and searching operations, our revolutionary succeeded in returning safely to his base.

YASIR 'ARAFAT DISCUSSES PLO-CYPRIOT RELATIONS

NC220750 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 22 Jun 80 p 3

[Yasir 'Arafat interview with KHARAVYI correspondent Panayiotis Paskhali, who was recently released from Israeli prison--interview given in Beirut a "few days ago"]

[Excerpts] Question: Bearing in mind the efforts being exerted by all the democratic forces for a united, independent Cyprus--without foreign military bases and free from foreign occupation--how do you view developments in the Cyprus problem?

Answer: We support the unity of Cyprus, we support the independence of Cyprus. We consider ourselves and the Cypriot people as one, that we are in the same trench against imperialism-Zionism and colonialism. The relations between the Palestinian people and the friendly Cypriot people is special as it is a strategic relation, and we are proud of this. We support a united independent Cyprus.

Question: While the Cyprus problem remains unresolved, what dangers do you see for the Cypriot people, the region in general, and the Palestinian revolution in particular?

Answer: Kissinger has linked the Cyprus problem with the situation in the region surrounding it, with the Middle East problems. Whether we like it or not Cyprus is dependent on the Middle East situation. Cyprus' present sufferings are the result of Kissinger's conspiracy. Addressing the Palestine National Council in 1977, I said that the distance between Cyprus and our region is not geographical but political and in between lies the Palestinian revolution. What I said in 1977 at the Palestine National Council is clearer today.

The United States has been exerting efforts to convert Cyprus into an unsinkable aircraft carrier for their air force and their fleet. It is no longer a secret that the British military bases in Cyprus are being used and controlled by NATO. We are aware of the reasons and we understand their plans.

Do you know their plans for the Karpas Peninsula? They plan to build an underground sea tunnel there from one coast to the other. It will be a 7 km-long tunnel which will be used as a shelter for submarines and surface vessels of the U.S. 6th Fleet in case of a raid. It will be a shelter in case of atomic warfare. This tunnel, which will stretch over the whole width of the Karpas--that is from sea to sea, is an American plan.

Question: What do you have to say about relations between the PLO and AKEL--the pioneer force of the Cypriot progressive forces--and about relations in general between the Palestinian and the Cypriot peoples?

Answer: You know that we have established close relations with AKEL. We have strong and strategic relations with our friends, the Cypriot people. We feel proud of these ties and we expect to further develop these strategic relations which have been founded on a strong basis. We have a lot to do together in the future and we are certain that through this cooperation and coordination of our activities we can do many things for the benefit of our people, for the good of the region, in the interest of all the democratic and progressive forces in this region. On our part, we reaffirm our solidarity with the struggling Cypriot people. Sooner or later we will achieve our goals, we will arrive at victory. Your victories are our victories, and our victories are your victories.

Question: What is the present stage of the Palestinian revolution? Which are the direct dangers facing the Palestinian people?

Answer: Imperialism-Zionism has increased the oppression of our people and it is continuously escalating its aggressiveness. The Camp David plot has come to a deadlock despite the fact that Carter--the master of this plot--together with Begin and As-Sadat are insisting on the continuation of this shameful conspiracy against my people. Today Begin and the Israeli military junta are intensifying and stepping up aggression, oppression and intimidation of our people outside and inside the occupied territories. What has happened to the two mayors, Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf, is a tangible example of this official and organized terrorism by the Israelis.

In my view, the Zionists will continue and they will escalate their conspiracy against our people.

Question: Is it possible today to hold an international conference on the Palestinian problem, and how do international developments affect the situation in the region?

Answer: You see, the world today is very small. Whatever happens in one area affects another. What happens in the Caribbean affects Europe. What happens in Europe in connection with the installation of nuclear weapons--Pershing II and cruise missiles--affects Asia and Africa. Developments in Afghanistan affect the Middle East and Europe as well as international detente. What is happening in the Indian Ocean with the deployment of American military forces there affects the whole world. No matter what develops in the world--whether or not we agree--Europe is involved, and so are Asia, Latin America, Africa and so forth.

As for your question in connection with an international conference, I have nothing in mind, but I stress that what we expect and accept is that arrangements must be made solely through the United Nations.

Question: Do you believe that a European initiative by the U.S. allies would be of any importance and in the interest of the Palestinian people, who are struggling for the establishment of their own democratic state of Palestine? What are the true motives behind the Venice conference?

Answer: In the first place, there is no European initiative. What we should remember is that Muskie (U.S. secretary of state) has recently paid a special visit to Europe in order to avert any European initiative. And I am sorry to say that his mission has been successful. The result of the Venice conference is conveyed by the well-known poor communique. There are some positive points in this communique, but in actual fact it is not satisfactory and the communique is not enough. The leaders of European countries, who have met in Venice, have refused to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; they have disregarded our right to establish an independent state based on the UN resolutions. I believe that in the future they will have the chance to free themselves from American blackmail.

PLO OFFICIAL: IRAQI-PLO RELATIONS 'VERY GOOD'

JN241149 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Doha, 24 June--Head of the PLO office in Baghdad 'Azzam Najib al-Ahmad has said that PLO-Iraqi relations are very good. He added that these relations have rapidly developed during the past year after a period of lukewarmness due to the differences in viewpoints on the situation in the area and on ways to confront the conspiratorial scheme against the Palestinian resolution and the Arab nation.

In an interview published today in the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB, 'Azzam al-Ahmad explained that the continued contacts between the PLO leadership and Iraqi officials, particularly PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, have helped to unify viewpoints on many issues.

Al-Ahmad added that the contacts between the Fatah movement and the Iraqi Ba'th Party through the joint coordination committee, have helped to consolidate relations between the Palestinian revolution and Iraq.

Referring to the role of the PLO office in Baghdad--which resumed its activities about 6 months ago after having frozen its activities in 1974--in seeking to coordinate action among the offices of the resistance groups in Baghdad, Al-Ahmad said that he began his activities by contacting all the resistance groups to coordinate and unify their efforts within the framework of the PLO.

Al-Ahmad proposed the formation of a joint command within the framework of the PLO to take charge of the political activities of the masses and to look after the Palestinian people's interests in Iraq. He added that some groups responded to this proposal while others expressed reservations about it.

BAHRAIN

ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT SENDS MESSAGES TO CARTER, WALDHEIM

For the texts of messages from the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain to President Carter and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the suppression of Muslim people in Bahrain, see the Iran section of the 25 June South Asia DAILY REPORT.

KUWAIT

MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD241912 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait--Today Kuwait expressed its hope that the Soviet Union would withdraw all its forces from Afghanistan in order to end the crisis which "has preoccupied the whole world." This remark was made by 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, in reply to a question by AL-ANBA' regarding Kuwait's stance on Moscow's declaration about withdrawing part of its soldiers from Afghanistan.

He said: "We hope that this step will be followed by steps leading to the overall withdrawal in order that the Muslim Afghan people will be able to decide their own destiny and to choose their own regime." The Kuwaiti minister added: "The Soviet Union with such a step--if completed and actually carried out--will restore much of its good relations with the Islamic countries which recently were shaken by the occupation."

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTED PLAN FOR ARAB MINISUMMIT

LD241736 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 24 (KUNA)--State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn Tuesday denied Saudi press reports of an Arab summit meeting here. Earlier in the week a Saudi newspaper said consultations were underway by four Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for holding a minisummit in Kuwait.

Kuwait did not receive any invitation to such a conference, Husayn said. AR-RIYADH newspaper said the proposed conference would discuss developments in the gulf region as well as the Middle East and the Palestine problem.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST PLO OFFICIAL IN KUWAIT REPORTED

JN210949 Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 21 June--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' reports that an assassination attempt has taken place against the PLO office director in Kuwait, 'Awni Battash. The attempt took place when unidentified persons wearing masks tried to raid Battash's house at 0300 on 5 July.

The paper adds that the presence of guards around the house and the vigilance of Battash's neighbors led to the cancellation of the raid, as it was discovered during its initial stages.

OMAN

STATE MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON FOREIGN ISSUES

JN241203 Doha QNA in Arabic 1125 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Muscat, 24 June--Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi has said that there are continued consultations and coordination between his country and the gulf and peninsula states on all the issues of interest. He said: We know that there will never be serious differences among the region's states. This statement came in an interview published by the newspaper OMAN. In this interview, the Omani minister discussed Oman's stand on a number of Arab and international issues.

Commenting on the recent statement issued in Venice by the EEC countries with regard to the Middle East issue, Zawawi said: We cannot consider the Venice statement as a positive step, in the sense of what the Arabs have been expecting the statement to be. However, he expressed his belief that the statement has references to the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate and inalienable rights. He added that the statement has some positive elements. Therefore, it might form a motive for the Arab countries to intensify their diplomatic campaigns in these states in order to acquire more support for the just Arab position on the Palestine question.

Commenting on the outcome of the peace efforts in light of the intransigent Israeli practices, the Omani minister said: The oppressive measures adopted by Israel against the Arab Palestinian people are a clear example of the lack of good will on the part of the Israeli Government with regard to the so-called autonomy talks. Zawawi described the oppressive Israeli acts as constituting a serious obstacle to the efforts being exerted to achieve permanent and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question and the Middle East issue.

Zawawi attacked the Soviet Union's policy and said that the Kremlin leaders' statements contradict their actions. He said that Moscow has previously expressed its readiness to contribute to making the area of the Indian Ocean an area of peace. However, it is clear that the Soviet fleet is increasing in the waters of this ocean. Furthermore, the Soviet Union's military presence and its air and naval bases are increasing and gaining strength in the area overlooking the ocean.

Zawawi added that Oman was among the first countries which called for keeping this area away from military rivalry between the big powers and for keeping the Indian Ocean away from foreign fleets so that this region will be far from conflicts between the superpowers.

Regarding the recent agreement between Oman and the United States, Zawawi said: This agreement falls within the context of cooperation between the two countries and serves their joint interests. It also aims at strengthening Oman's intrinsic capabilities in various fields, including its defensive and economic development. This agreement is similar to any other agreement concluded between two countries within the context of sovereignty and independence.

YAR OFFICIAL CONVEYS MESSAGE TO SULTAN QABUS

JN230904 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Muscat, 23 June--Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, Omani deputy prime minister for legal affairs, received here today Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i, YAR deputy prime minister and member of the Consultative Council, who arrived in Muscat last night.

Ar-Ruba'i conveyed a message to Fahd Al Bu Sa'id addressed to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The contents of the message have not been disclosed.

QATAR

AR-RAYAH COMMENTS ON SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

GF241207 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 23 Jun 80 pp 1, 10

[Editorial: "The Soviet Imbroglio, After the American Imbroglio"]

[Excerpts] It is clear that the Soviet Union has at last succumbed to the intensive international pressures on it because of its attitude toward Afghanistan and has begun to withdraw some of the forces that invaded Afghanistan a few months ago. The Soviet Union announced a partial withdrawal from Afghanistan yesterday. Although the withdrawal is partial it is an admission by the Soviet Union of its failure to achieve the objectives of its invasion of Afghanistan.

This is the great lesson of the Afghan question. The superpowers do not gain anything from aggression, inspite of their vast arsenal of weapons and resources. The Soviet Union has lost a great deal in terms of its reputation and international prestige by its invasion of Afghanistan. In fact, its losses as a result of this invasion are much greater than its gains. Afghanistan has become for the Soviet Union almost what Vietnam was to the United States. Afghanistan has become a Soviet imbroglio just as Vietnam was an American imbroglio. The United States paid a high price for its embroilment in Vietnam, and the Soviet Union will pay a high price for its embroilment in Afghanistan.

The partial withdrawal from Afghanistan--a Soviet admission of failure--should not lead us to ignore two important matters. First, the Afghan people's valiant resistance to the Soviet invasion. The Soviet Union believed that Afghanistan was merely a small country, a morsel that could be easily swallowed by the big Russian bear. However, this morsel got stuck in the bear's throat and became a big problem.

However small they may be, people do not surrender easily. Patriotism is not measured by size or population. The Afghan people have refused to surrender on issues related to their homeland and religion.

Secondly, the report broadcast a few days ago on the attempted suicide by Karmal, who was installed as president of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. The veracity of this report has been confirmed. It means that he who sells his homeland cannot win himself, for he will discover that he has disposed of something that does not belong to him, that he has become a prisoner with the rank of ruler, that he signs decisions with a pistol pointed at his head and that he is quickly becoming a puppet manipulated by others. This is what has happened to Karmal, and this is why he tried to take his own life. Karmal may not have succeeded in his attempt, but he is no more than a living corpse. And he is the first to realize this.

YAR OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN DOHA WITH MESSAGE

JN211035 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0835 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Doha, 21 June--Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i, YAR deputy prime minister [title as received] and Consultative Council member, arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi this morning on a brief visit of several hours to Qatar.

Ar-Ruba'i stated that he will convey an oral message from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, on bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Message to Al Thani

JN211036 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Doha, 21 June--Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh, Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received on oral message from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih today, dealing with the firm fraternal relations between the two countries and with issues of common interest. The message was conveyed by Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i, YAR deputy prime minister [title as received] and Consultative Council member, when he was received by his highness the amir in his office at the Ad-Dawhah Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince and Defense Minister Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Public Works Minister Khalif ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiya and YAR Ambassador in Doha Yahya 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Iryani.

SAUDIA ARABIA

RIYADH CITES SA'UD AL-FAYSAL'S BONN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD192100 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher held a press conference today at the Federal Press Club in Bonn at which they answered numerous questions by correspondents of the press, news agencies and information media.

On the political results of the visit, Prince Sa'ud said that the visit provided an opportunity to hear the EEC statement on the Middle East. He added that on its part, the Saudi side explained its views in the statement, pointing to the positive aspects it contains. For the first time, he said, the statement has expressed a joint EEC stand on the question of self-determination of the Palestinian people. This, he added, is an important step representing a basic principle on the road to solving the crisis. He also said that the kingdom has welcomed in particular the statement's reference to the illegitimate character of the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and particularly its reference to Jerusalem.

All these references, his highness said, prompt us to believe that the EEC member countries have come to realize the importance of the basic role these matters play. While we appreciate all the principles mentioned in the statement, he said, we feel the statement is still ambiguous with regard to what is intended in the mention of these basic principles, particularly with regard to the PLO'S representation of the Palestinians and the need for the restoration of Jerusalem's Arab status. Prince Sa'ud said that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom had hoped that the EEC member countries, while recognizing these principles, would have put forward practical proposals on the ways these principles could be achieved, such as the restoration of the Arab status to Jerusalem and the recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Replying to a question on Israeli claims about restoring peace in the region, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal asked about the commitments Israel has undertaken and how far it has gone in implementing them. He added that the only conclusion one can come to in all this is skepticism about Israel's seriousness and sincerity. He asserted that all the Israeli claims to such commitments are neither serious nor sincere.

Prince Sa'ud declared that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom Shas no reservations about cooperating with the FRG in the field of military training. He said that the defense ministers of both countries discussed the possibility of military training being given in Germany to members of the Saudi Armed Forces. Prince Sa'ud expressed the kingdom's appreciation of the exceptions which the government of the Federal Republic of Germany takes in the field of military cooperation and its support for the establishment of bilateral cooperation between the two countries with due account for these exceptions.

Prince Sa'ud said that no specific discussions were held during the visit nor were direct agreements concluded between the two governments concerning raising the volume of Saudi oil exports to West Germany, though the Saudi Government has no reservations about consultations being held between the two governments on this matter when the need arises.

The prince said that the kingdom is the biggest exporter of oil to Germany. The two countries trade relations, he said, are constantly expanding and there is nothing to prevent the further expansion of these relations.

The prince expressed satisfaction at the results of the political and economic talks held with the German side during King Khalid's visit to Germany particularly as this visit has taken place prior to the international economic summit conference. He also expressed satisfaction at the clarifications and analysis which the German side made during the discussion of economic matters, whether in regard to energy, economic development or aid to the Third World developing countries.

The prince described the talks as useful, and said they evinced a far-reacing agreement of opinion. He cited as an example the agreement of both sides--the Saudi and the German--with regard to the question of energy and its being a basic problem in view of the fact that the oil reserves are limited and consequently there should be economy in using it, and at the same time there should be efforts to develop alternative energy sources.

The prince said that the kingdom attaches great importance to such talks for reaching joint solutions to such problems as combating inflation.

In reply to a question about estrangement between the kingdom and Egypt, Prince Sa'ud said that the estrangement is not between Egypt and the kingdom but between the Arab states and Egypt. He added that the reason for this is Egypt's conclusion of a unilateral peace treaty with Israel. In fact, it is possible to overcome this estrangement, and solidarity between Egypt and the other Arab countries must be restored so that it may play its important role in the long run. As to how this can be achieved, he said, this depends fully on the initiative Egypt can take in this regard. He affirmed that Egypt's return to the Arab fold is a matter which would be welcome to all these countries, including Saudi Arabia, whose stand is compatible with that of the common Arab stand.

FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said at the press conference that the German side has explained to the Saudi side its views on the Middle East question and the right to self-determination of the Palestinians, a stand which is now championed by all the European countries.

He added that the common aim for which the Camp David and EEC member countries call is to end a lasting peaceful solution for the Middle East crisis, and this is a matter which the FRG constantly supports.

With regard to the Arab-EEC and Gulf-EEC dialogues, Genscher declared that the EEC countries plan to make contacts with all the parties to define the practical steps for holding these dialogues. He said activation of the dialogue and widening it to cover political matters necessitates the holding of the dialogue on a political level. He added that this could be achieved through a meeting to be held between the chairman of the EEC Council and the Arab League secretary general. It is possible also, he said, for a meeting to be held at the ministerial level.

JOINT SAUDI-SENEGALESE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD242044 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1728 GMT 24 Jun 80

["Joint Saudi-Senegalese Communique"--SPA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Excellency President Leopold Senghor, president of the Senegalese Republic, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 23-24 June 1980.

The Saudi Arabian people accorded President Senghor and the accompanying delegation a cordial welcome reflecting their affection and esteem for the great guest of the country which stands alongside Arab causes and Arab-African cooperation in all fields.

His Excellency President Senghor and His Majesty King Khalid held talks in an atmosphere of frankness, amity and deep understanding. They exchanged views on various issues, in particular Arab-African relations and what is taking place in Africa, and Arab-African cooperation and bilateral relations.

Those taking part on the Saudi side were: His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca area; His Excellency Shaykh Hisham Nazir, minister of planning; His Excellency Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, foreign ministry undersecretary for political affairs; His Excellency Shaykh 'Abbas Fa'iq Ghazzawi, chief of the African section at the Foreign Ministry.

Those taking part on the Senegalese side were: His Excellency Adrien Senghor, minister of state for equipment; His Excellency Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of industrial development and crafts; His Excellency Ambassador (Moustafa), private adviser to his excellency the president of the republic; His Excellency (Shams ad-Din Andawe), Senegalese ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and His Excellency (Jili Umbay), a prominent businessman.

The two heads of state expressed the desire to strengthen relations, develop the ties of friendship between their two countries, develop cooperation between them in all economic and cultural fields and consolidate Islamic solidarity. They agreed to exchange visits of officials of their two countries at various levels to achieve this.

In the field of Arab-African cooperation, the two leaders expressed satisfaction with the development and consolidation of relations between African and Arab states, and the strengthening of complete understanding between Arab and African countries which struggle not only to assert their political independence but also for economic and cultural liberation and the creation of a world which directs its attention primarily to action, concord and peace.

The two leaders affirmed their support for the issues of African liberation and their determination to work for giving support to African regions which remain under colonialism and racism. They affirmed their support for the just struggles of these countries to achieve independence and basic rights.

They expressed dissatisfaction with the presence of foreign military forces and armed forces in Africa which try to involve Africa in international conflicts.

They affirmed belief in the principle of "Africa for the Africans" and believe it is necessary that these forces leave Africa so that security, peace and stability may reign in African and the African peoples may develop their potential and develop and exploit their economic resources in a manner which brings prosperity and good for the African peoples.

The two leaders studied the issue of annexing territory by force. They affirmed their insistence on the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and granting the Palestinian people their legitimate rights including their right to self-determination and return to their usurped homeland and the establishment of a Palestinian state. They affirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two leaders denounced and condemned Soviet aggression against the Afghan people and demanded the evacuation of the occupation forces from Afghanistan, thus enabling the Afghan people to exercise the right to choose for themselves the form of government they want, in the interests of safeguarding international peace and security and upholding the principles of right and justice.

His Excellency President Senghor thanked His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the Saudi people for the warm and cordial reception he and the accompanying delegation received during their stay in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and for the great hospitality they were accorded during their visit.

President Senghor thanked His Majesty King Khalid and his majesty's government and the Saudi people for the effective contribution toward improving the material and moral circumstances of the Muslims who visit the holy lands to perform the pilgrimage.

His excellency the president invited His Majesty King Khalid to visit the Republic of Senegal. His majesty accepted the invitation gratefully, and a date for the visit will be fixed later, God willing.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD CRITICIZES VENICE SUMMIT STATEMENT

JN241024 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 June--The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD published in the UAE describes the stand of the seven Western industrial countries, which ended their summit in Venice yesterday, as unfair and irresponsible. It also describes the statement issued by these countries as carrying the smell of gunpowder and shot.

In a commentary today, the paper says: It is unfair and unjust to hold the oil countries responsible for the world economic crisis and the economic depression which is threatening the economies of the Western capitalist countries. It is also unfair to instigate some developing countries against one another.

The paper attributes the inflation and depression which is threatening the Western countries to their economic systems, adding: When depression prevailed in the world in the 1930's there were no oil countries, no OPEC and no rise in oil prices. Inflation, unemployment, the monetary crisis and others are an indivisible trait of the prevailing systems in these countries.

The paper affirms that the oil countries do not want a hot economic war, but they are determined to obtain fair and rewarding prices for an exhaustible commodity. The paper explains that the oil countries' wish not to engage in an economic war does not at all mean that they are unaware of the dangers threatening them, which are inherent in the seven countries' statement, particularly the part which indirectly refers to the investment of oil surpluses. Concluding its commentary, AL-ITTIHAD says: The oil countries do not need guidance on how to invest their funds. They also know how to safeguard their oil resources and protect them from danger.

SENEGALESE OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE 21 JUNE

JN210951 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 9095 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] 21 June--The Senegalese president's private adviser, Moustapha Cisse, arrived in Abu Dhabi this morning on a visit of several days to the UAE. Cisse is carrying a written message from Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor to UAE President His Higness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, dealing with bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Delivers Message to President

JN220847 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 June--UAE President His Highness Saykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message on bilateral relations from Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor. The message was delivered to UAE Chief of Portocol Sa'id Ad-Darmaki when he received here this morning the Senegalese president's private adviser Moustapha Cisse.

YAR OFFICIAL DEPARTS AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

JN211034 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0755 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 21 June--Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i, member of the YAR Consultative Council and of the Constituent People's Assembly, left Abu Dhabi this morning after a 4-day visit.

PDRY

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CHAIRMAN'S VISITS TO SYRIA, USSR

LD241718 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] This morning the YSP Central Committee began the first meeting of its extraordinary session devoted to the discussion of a number of political, party, economic and cultural matters. It is being chaired by Brother, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chiarman of the Council of Ministers. At the meeting members heard detailed reports on Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visits to the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR.

The Central Committee highly praised the important positive results of the visit to fraternal Syria and the context of strengthening our regime's relations with Syria within the scope of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. The Central Committee emphasized its firm and principled support for heroic Syria's struggle against various conspiracies and all forms of aggression and sabotage to which the forces of the counter-revolution have resorted with the support of the imperialist forces, hoping to obstruct the progress of the triumphant revolution.

The Central Committee expressed confidence in the Syrian people's ability to face up to all difficulties and defeat all the anti-Syrian conspiracies by virtue of the unity of the democratic, national and popular forces and their support for their leadership and all the forces of liberation and progress in the Arab homeland and the world revolutionary movement.

The Central Committee also highly praised the results of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to the USSR, describing the visit as an historical turning point in the consolidation and development of our struggle and comradely relations with the USSR at the various party, government and proletarian levels. The Central Committee stressed the great significance of the development of our relations with the USSR in its capacity as the leaders of the world's socialist system and true friend of our Yemeni people, the Arab nation and the national liberation movements of the world.

The Central Committee also heard a detailed report on Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to the northern part of the homeland at the invitation of Brother 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces of the northern part of the homeland, and the important results achieved by visit in the various political, economic and cultural fields, which will strengthen the practical steps of the struggle towards maintaining and securing national sovereignty achieving social progress and bringing Yemeni national unity to realization. The wide-ranging discusseion to which the members of the Central Committee contributed confirms their great appreciation of that historic visit. They expressed great satisfaction at the practical steps which have been taken, stressing that further meetings between the leaders of the two parts would provide renewed impetus for progress towards unity. The Central Committee meeting continues.

PARTY OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM LIBYA, SYRIA 23 JUNE

LD231926 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Summary] Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, returned home today after visiting Libya and Syria, where he delivered messages from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Presidents Al-Qadhdhafi and Al-Asad on 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visits to the YAR and the USSR.

"Brother Salih Musih Qasim stated that he met Brother Hafiz al-Asad, who expressed appreciation for the visit, stressing that the USSR is a principal ally of our Arab peoples. Referring to the sincere efforts by the Yemenis to reunite their people and territory, Brother Hafiz al-Asad stressed that Syria supports with all its resources the Yemeni people's just struggle and will [oppose] any imperialist or reactionary interference in Yemen's internal affairs."

UN DELEGATE TOLD TO DENOUNCE ISRAEL'S JERUSALEM ATTITUDE

NC241630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that he instructed Egypt's permanent UN delegate to denounce Israel's recent attitudes, its alteration of East Jerusalem's landmarks and its imposing of a new fait accompli because East Jerusalem was part of the West Bank and one of the main elements in the negotiations on full atuonomy for the Palestinians. 'Ali noted that if Israel transfered the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem, it would be placing another obstacle in front of the autonomy negotiations. He added that Egypt opposed any changes in East Jerusalem from 1967 until the end of the negotiations and until a comprehensive, peaceful solution had been reached because Jerusalem concerns 800 million Muslims as well as all Christians. He added that Egypt's UN permanent delegate would participate in the Security Council meetings on Jerusalem to explain Egypt's stand.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC INSTITUTES SYMPOSIUM

NC241158 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 24 June--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that Egypt is seriously continuing the important diplomatic efforts it began during President Anwar as-Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem in 1977. He also affirmed that Egypt is determined to bring about the success of these efforts for the sake of establishing security and peace in the area after it had been divided by hatred and suffering.

This was contained in the address which 'Ali delivered during the diplomatic institutes symposium which opened at the Mena House Hotel today. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that these efforts will be studied in the diplomatic institutes and universities.

Diplomatic institute Director Jamal Barakat opened the symposium this afternoon. It was attended by ambassadors and diplomats representing the diplomatic institutes from the United States, Brazil, France, Egypt, Austria, Italy, Kenya, Switzerland, Britain, Poland and Trinidad.

BADAWI SPEAKS ON NATION'S DEFENSE, U.S. SUPPORT

NC241645 Cairo MENA in Arabic GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 24 June--Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi has declared that Egypt's interest in developing its armed forces is above all a strategic objective, a fact that all Arab people must appreciate especially now that force has become the main deterrent against the dangers threatening the region.

Speaking during a ceremony marking the graduation of a new group of specialized pilots from the Air Force Studies Institute, the defense minister said: "We give special attention to the air force at this stage because we realize how much effort is needed to prepare a generation of qualified pilots who are capable of handling modern planes." He pointed out that what really mattered was not concluding plane deals with the advanced states, but rather producing pilots with sufficient knowledge and expertise to fly them.

Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi added: Our interest did not end with the agreement with the United States on importing Phantom planes; it went beyond that to raising the standard of our pilots. This is what made us invite the United States to participate in a joint training on the Phantoms in July and August.

The defense minister emphasized that Egypt, by taking this step, was exercising one of its sovereign rights and that its only aim was to raise the efficiency of its air force and armed forces. He said that Egypt, on the basis of its experience over the past 30 years, realized the importance of having advanced forces capable of shouldering their national and pan-Arab duties. This is what motivated us to prepare these forces and raise the standard of their arms, he said.

Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi stressed: We have no intention of committing aggression against anyone, but we will not hesitate to deter any attempt by any source to encroach upon our sovereignty or territory. He added: "Under the canopy of peace we will make a point of remaining strong and capable of imposing respect for our sovereignty."

AL-AHRAM VIEWS AL-QADHDHAFI'S THREAT TO COUNTRY

LD241453 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "As-Sadat's Message to Al-Qadhdhafi: 'You Are Repentant and Penitent...But'"]

[Excerpts] "The Libyan regime has sold itself to the devil, forsaken the Libyan people's sovereignty and stooped so low as to turn Libya into a den of conspiracy and sabotage against many Arab peoples." These words were part of an official Egyptian statement issued in 1977. The statement was issued when Egypt lost patience after the Libyan regime's criminal record piled up and its real objectives and intentions became known.

The Egyptian people have not forgotten the sound of explosions in Egyptian towns and hotels as well as in means of transport and elsewhere nor the attempt to hijack an Egyptian plane on an internal flight to Luxor.

The Egyptian Armed Forces had to intervene there in order to teach Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi a lesson that he will never forget. Egyptian planes destroyed the Al-'Adim and Al-Kafrah air fields and the radar and missile bases. When the late Algerian President Houari Boumedienne arrived suddenly in Cairo from Libya after meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi, President as-Sadat issued an order halting all military operations against Libya.

The president's decision to stop the operations proceeded from the premise that the Egyptian Armed Forces will not be used against any Arab people or Arab forces except in self-defense. Therefore, in repelling aggression the armed forces confined their operations to military installations.

This is a quick glance at the background of events that took place before July 1977 culminating in military intervention by the Egyptian Armed Forces.

Last week Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi once again openly announced "the directing of all types of Libyan weapons against Egypt and its people." It was natural, therefore, that Egypt should, and did, take precautions to thwart any aggression which the Libyan adventurer might be contemplating or might be prompted to commit at the behest of a big power. The People's Assembly passed a resolution declaring a state of emergency on the Egyptian-Libyan borders. Egypt did not take a decision to place the country in a state of war readiness or declare martial law throughout the country, as in the case in the Soviet Union, the great majority of the Arab countries, and indeed in all the Middle Eastern countries.

In fact, the Egyptian precautionary measure was taken for several considerations, the most important of which are:

First, the Egyptian state cannot really know the thoughts behind his [Al-Qadhdhafi's] decisions. Therefore, it had to take all the necessary precautions against any mad decision. Second, Libya has become an arsenal of Soviet weapons that exceeds the capability of the Libyan Army and its ability to absorb them. It is known that the Soviet Union's aim is to tighten the circle around Egypt by using Al-Qadhdhafi, who is incapable of logical thinking, because the Soviet Union is well aware that it can have no influence on the Arab world without having control over Egypt. This is confirmed by the fact that the Soviet Union recently attempted to use Mengistu, leader of the Ethiopian coup d'etat, to raise problems about the Nile waters. The extent of the alliance between the Al-Qadhdhafi and Mengistu is well known because he has sold out Eritrea and Somalia to Mengistu.

Egypt, of course, was not surprised by the Soviet Union's reaction to the People's Assembly decision. Moscow issued a statement through the TASS agency headlined "Egypt Plays With Fire" and saying that "the present situation is similar to the one that existed in July 1977 when the Egyptian Army launched an unprovoked attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah."

Here we will reveal a secret for the first time in the hope that it will be a sufficient and clear answer to the ridiculous reaction of the Soviet leadership, which is trying by all means to stand on the side of its agents in the area in order to preserve its own interests and in an attempt to control the destiny of the Middle East.

Following the July 1977 events Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi sent 'Abd al-Fattah Yunis, commander of the eastern area that stretches from Benghazi to Tripoli, to meet with President Anwar as-Sadat. When the commander of the eastern area, who is still in the same position, met with President as-Sadat, he said: The first message that I would like to convey to Your Excellency from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is that he is "repentant and penitent."

President as-Sadat later met with the Libyan leader four or five times. The last time in Ismailia in November 1977 when the president announced the news of his intended visit to Jerusalem.

It is quite obvious, therefore, that the man admitted his great mistake and that, according to the rule of law, "the criminal confessed to his crime." Therefore, why in 1980 is the Soviet Union defending Al-Qadhdhafi?

It is clear, therefore, that the Soviet statement that Egypt launched an unprovoked attack on Libya in 1977 is a falsehood, a lie and a complete reversal of facts. We might say here that the one who is playing with fire is the Soviet Union and not Egypt. The Soviet Union knows that Egypt is not afraid of the major powers and its experience with Egypt is the best proof of this.

The final question here could be: What is Egypt's attitude toward Libya? The answer is clearly as follows:

1. Although Jaghbub [oasis] is Egyptian, Egypt has no designs on Libya in terms of territories, oil or money. Its view has always been that Libyan wealth must be a blessing, a good fortune for the well-being of the Libyan people.

2. We would repeat here what President as-Sadat said in 1977: "Good-neighborliness is welcome, but if Al-Qadhdhafi wants to create problems he must bear the responsibility and the consequences.... The Egyptian Armed Forces are prepared to repeat the 1977 lesson if Al-Qadhdhafi commits any aggression against Egypt and the Egyptian people."

3. Egypt heeds no threats and does not heed vituperation. Al-Qadhdhafi must realize that all his attempts in the past 3 years since the peace initiative to frighten Egypt and the threats by Arab countries to starve Egypt have all failed. "Therefore, he must know his stature, keep to his limits and try as much as possible to realize the consequences of directing all the Libyan weapons against Egypt and its people."

4. Egypt is not prepared to abandon prosperity and the development efforts for which it is mobilizing all internal and external resources so as to compensate the Egyptian people for the hardships of 30 years because of autocratic dictatorial whims.

All this, however, does not prevent the Egyptian Armed Forces from standing fully prepared to use force directly with all their modern and sophisticated weapons in defense of the Egyptian people and in order to protect Egypt's security and national economy.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION LEAVES CAIRO 24 JUNE

NC241438 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 24 June--The Romanian delegation headed by Ion Coman, member of the Romanian Communist Party's Political Executive Committee and the secretary of the party's Central Committee, left Cairo this afternoon for Bucharest after concluding a week-long visit to Egypt.

While in Egypt the delegation met with Vice President Husni Mubarak and a number of other senior officials.

FOREIGN HANDS ALLEGEDLY BEHIND ASSASSINATION OF SCIENTIST

LD230911 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 19 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[AL-AHRAM bureau report: "Foreign Hands Behind Assassination of Egyptian Nuclear Scientist Dr al-Mashadd in Paris"]

[Excerpt] Colleagues of the Egyptian nuclear scientist Dr Yahya al-Mashadd have accused foreign quarters of assassinating their colleague in Paris.

Dr Muhammad Naji as-Sayyid, professor and head of the nuclear energy department at Alexandria University, said that Dr al-Mashadd had been on loan to the Baghdad college of technology since 1975. He was also working on the Iraqi Nuclear Energy Authority's nuclear reactor. The Egyptian scientist was constantly shuttling between Paris and Baghdad within the framework of the program concluded between France and Iraq for the development of Iraq's nuclear energy. Dr al-Mashadd's particular specialization was in the nuclear reactor calculations, which is a rare specialization.

Dr Naji said accusing fingers point to foreign quarters being behind the assassination because 2 years ago foreign quarters blew up parts of a nuclear reactor which was on its way from France to Iraq and this Egyptian scientist was working on the renovation of the Iraqi reactor.

Dr Naji said that Dr al-Mashadd was loaned to Iraq in September 1975 for 4 years, which expired in February 1979. But he asked for renewal for a fifth year. The university turned down his request and considered him as having resigned since last February.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES GOVERNORATES LEADERSHIP ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

NC242035 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1243 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Speech by President as-Sadat in Alexandria on 24 June to the Ash-Sharqiyah and Al-Fayyun governorates' executive, popular and NDP leaderships--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God: I am happy to meet with you here in Alexandria. You know that I started these meetings last April before I left for the United States; they were suspended for a short period to tackle the urgent matters facing us. However, the opportunity to meet with you again has availed itself. I now meet the representatives of two governorates from upper and lower Egypt each week.

Directly before coming to you here I met with the vice president, the agriculture minister, the supply minister and 'Uthman [insurance and social affairs minister] to discuss the food security issue. My problem today is not the question of Palestinian autonomy because the Palestinian autonomy problem is and will be solved--if not this month, then the next, or the next, God willing.

My really difficult problem is--you heard me say that as a party we must accept the challenge. What challenge? Prices and the task of eliminating the people's sufferings. Food remains the main problem. As a government and a party, we must exert a hundred-fold more efforts than at present to solve this problem. We must find radical solutions. After talking to you, I will resume my meetings with the responsible ministers and the party officials concerned with popular development.

As you know, we are preparing for the month of Ramadan; many happy returns. But what about after Ramadan? We are facing an urgent problem: providing food for our people at a reasonable price. This is an urgent problem. We must control prices. A more serious and important problem is that we must have a food-producing policy. I am not referring to meat only; we must have a long-term policy for the production of all kinds of food. This policy must spare us the crises that we have faced and are facing and that might threaten us in the future. I say that the party must have a basic role in this. As I told you, I was speaking to the vice president, ministers and 'Uthman, who is responsible for popular development in the party. I want radical solutions; temporary "aspirin" solutions are no good to us.

Do we import? Yes, we do because we consume, but what about production within the country?

Furthermore, there is our entire agricultural policy as well, which is why I made food security the responsibility of the agriculture minister. This is as far as the government is concerned. As far as the party is concerned, we have popular development in the party, 'Uthman's department.

The breeds of animals we have are poor; they give neither milk nor meat. On the current method of slaughtering animals too early, 'Uthman has had talks in Austria, where we get meat. He told me today that the Austrian minister told him: We are sending you calves for fattening, each weighing 250 kg. When 'Uthman told him that we slaughtered them when they weighed 70 or 80 kg, the minister told him that this was a crime and that even the 250-kg calves should be fattened to weigh 500 kg. In Austria, they never slaughter them until they reach 500 kg, and Austria is a country where meat is plentiful. But not here. Today, the supply minister told me something strange: 60 percent of the slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses. The country has no control over this.

We are going to sit down and study the situation. When we complete the study, we will, God willing, come out with specific conclusions. The ministers will also sit down with the vice president, the experts and with Fu'ad [presumably Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din] to arrive at specific decisions and at solutions with specific dates. For your information, the government will not be able to do anything without the party. This is why I have said that we accept the battle of the challenge. Either we prove that we are a true party--that we are organized and capable of ironing out the problem of prices and the sufferings of our people and of providing for our people--or we will not be party. Why? Because by the standards of the old idea of parties, there is nothing easier than convening a popular gathering and having a few speeches, slogans and cheers. No, this is nonsense and it is over. Democratic practice, as I have told you and as I have repeated continuously, means building prosperity for the people and promoting safety and security. Quite simply, democracy means a happy home for every citizen along with security, safety and prosperity. This is what we want, and this is sound democratic practice.

This is why we were a little late. We are still studying the problem and we must, God willing, arrive at specific decisions. The problem now is not the month of Ramadan but the period after Ramadan, because preparations are being made for Ramadan in various ways by the ministers concerned and by the popular development department. It is the period after Ramadan [we are concerned with]. We must deal with our problems frankly and with radical solutions.

When I once said that we should suspend slaughtering for 2 months, I meant it seriously. Today I (?will not) say more than 2 months, but we must provide the people with a substitute for meat, through imports or any other method, but we must stop [the slaughtering]. Why? Because the process has no controls. Sixty percent of the slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses. We do not know, we have no control over it. We had said that there should be no slaughtering of female animals because they are the source of the new generations and more production. So, a trader breaks the female's leg and takes her to a veterinarian, who certifies that something is wrong with her and so she gets slaughtered. Well, this is destructive. By doing this we harm ourselves and our lives. All this must come to an end, God willing. In the party we will begin in light of the studies and decisions that will be made.

While I was holding continuous discussions with officials and specialists, the party returned to the state of inaction. It carried out no activities, and it filled no vacuum. The momentum we created that was supposed to continue came to a halt.

Well, there must be a specific issue; parties rise to deal with issues. Today's specific issues are the elimination of sufferings, prices and supplies. We must tackle these issues and the party must become a beehive of work everywhere--such as in the consumer complexes you will have. The party must find out if the supplies reach the people from these complexes and elsewhere. It must find out who tampers with prices. I believe that we must work out a program for you regarding all this so that you may enter the battle of building the party, which we will turn into a battle for eliminating our people's sufferings. If we succeed in this battle, then we will succeed as a party, but if we fail, we will not be able to continue as a party and must search for another method of action.

I am very confident that when matters are put clearly to you, you will be able to do what is necessary, God willing. I want to hear that the party has turned into beehives that are active 24 hours a day in all governorates.

This is the introduction I wanted to make. If you have any questions on anything, I am ready to answer them so that there may be a dialogue at this meeting. I believe in the usefulness of such dialogues because they provide us with an opportunity to sit together periodically with representatives from upper and lower Egypt governorates and with the leaderships. Such occasions give us an opportunity to see and know each other and to prepare ourselves for the coming stages, God willing.

[At this point, the announcer says: "The president commented on statements by representatives of Ash-Sharqiyah and Al-Fayyum governorates on the efforts being exerted in the governorates, the problems confronting them and their demand for a revolution against everything that impedes building in the governorates. The president said:]

Indeed, this is a useful meeting because it gives us an opportunity to hold a dialogue among our leaderships and to know each other. I hold the governors responsible for everything concerning the governorates and the efforts required to maintain the identity of the governorate and solve its problems. The governors, as I have told you, have been given all powers. What is required is that you sit together, consider what is required, and adopt the appropriate decision. There are no restrictions, I said, on the governorates or the governors. We cannot achieve anything if we do not unite all efforts. When each governorate unites its efforts and all governorates join efforts for the sake of Egypt, we will be able to build, God willing. Rest assured that you have full powers there.

Regarding the youth, you have heard me say that I have earmarked all the meetings during Ramadan for the youth, God willing. This is a critical stage. If we mobilize the potentialities and strength of the youth, we will definitely solve many problems. As we heard today, there is a decay in all our organs, which, regrettably, are backward. The problems have been accumulating. I want to see the governorate that will give an example to the other governorates now that there are no restrictions--as I told you--on you within the borders of your own governorate.

The youth in Ash-Sharqiyah are exerting good efforts. You have very good land. I hope that the youth will continue their efforts in Al-Fayyum also. We must find immediate solutions to the problems raised by 'Ayishah [the welfare minister]. I have asked the vice president to send researches to Al-Fayyum immediately and to submit a report to us so that we may implement the plans. I want to see the day when all these resources are exploited. We would then anncunce that such a place had such-and-such a potential and that anyone who wanted to go there was welcome to do so and work and possess. All of this is required because we can no longer depend on the government for everything. We must unite all our efforts. I have full confidence in you and I implore God Almighty to fill you with faith and confidence so that we may overcome all obstacles and difficulties. Our Lord always rewards efforts and sweat.

For my part, I agree with our son from Ash-Sharqiyah that we must start a revolution against the existing conditions. However, I must first arrange matters and then chart for you the course so that we may forge our way with all our strength, sincerity and faith. I have great confidence in you and may God grant you success in turning each of you into a whole party everywhere you go.

We always place Egypt above all considerations, differences and emotions. Egypt is our mother and the source of all our pride. Egypt gave us this assembly and gathered us. It requires us to always work to elevate its position. I reiterate my confidence in you and my invocation to God to grant you success in the next stage in forging the new way without any obstacles and with all our efforts. God Almighty be with all of us. Thank you.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER EXPLAINS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

LD241309 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Interview granted by Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib to 'Abd al-Fattah ad-Dib in Cairo--date not given]

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly speaker began his talk about the recent constitutional changes, their aim, their context and the role of the People's Assembly following the public referendum. He said:

I would first like to emphasize that the constitutional amendments in fact put into effect the outcome of the popular will expressed in the April 1979 referendum. These constitutional changes contain two types of amendments: The first is the amendment of existing articles in the constitution, such as the provision stipulating that our regime is of a socialist democratic nature. An example is the amendment of Article 5 which stipulates that party democracy is the basis of rule and provides the provision that the principal source of legislation. The second type of constitutional amendment is the creation of new constitutional institutions, which include the establishment of the Consultative [ash-shura] Council and instituting the press as the fourth estate.

I told Dr Sufi Abu Talib: Let us begin with the Consultative Council and instituting the press as the fourth estate.

He said: The term "ash-shura" is an Islamic expression. It is similar to an Egyptian family council and is founded on a basis different from those on which the People's Assembly is based. The People's Assembly is founded on a purely party basis and is concerned with legislation and control of the executive power's work. As for the Consultative Council it aims to benefit from the views of knowledgeable people regardless of their party or political inclinations. Therefore, it stipulates that two-thirds of its members are to be directly elected, half of whom should represent the peasants and workers. The remaining third is to be appointed. Those knowledgeable people who are passed over by the elections or who shun entering the election battle can benefit through appointment.

He added: It must be borne in mind that the Consultative Council is not similar to the Senate that we had under the 1923 constitution nor to the Central Committee which we knew under the ASU. Therefore, the prerogatives of this council and the manner of setting it up are different from the old Senate and Central Committee. The Consultative Council is concerned with three principal matters:

Submitting studies and proposals aimed at preserving the principles of the 23 July and May revolutions, consolidating national unity, social peace and the basic mainstays of society, and deepening the socialist democratic regime;

Offering opinions on constitutional changes, bills complementing the constitution, draft development plans and treaties related to sovereign rights;

Dealing with matters that the president decides to refer to it such as state legislative matters and important bills.

Dr Sufi Abu Talib continued: Obviously the Consultative Council has no legislative authority nor has control prerogatives over the executive authority. These are the prerogatives of the People's Assembly and, therefore, the Consultative Council may not put questions or requests for information to the ministers.

The People's Assembly speaker then discussed the press, which the constitution established as an authority on the basis of the majority of the people's approval for this new provision. He said: The creation of a new authority in the constitution, namely the press authority, is due to the fact that all international conferences in the past years have been concerned with the question of how to create harmony between the freedom of the press and of journalists on one hand and the interests of society and the individual's private life on the other. The conference have also been concerned with the question of how to benefi' from the vital and important role of the press in guiding public opinion and monitoring the other state authorities. Added to these two considerations is the abolition of the ASU in our country--which controlled and directed the press policy--as a consequence of the recent consitutional amendments. Therefore, it has become incumbent upon us to define the party that replaces the ASU in controlling the press and directing its policy. International conferences have used the term press as an authority but they did not reach the point of laying down a constitutional provision defining the context of this new fourth estate.

The People's Assembly speaker continued: As far as I know Egypt was the first country to institutionalize the press as an authority side by side with the three other estates. It must be borne in mind that the press and journalist as a state authority will be independent of the three other state authorities and that the press and journalists must adhere to the basic principles of the society just as the three other state authorities do. The independence of the press as an authority means that in its actions it is not subject to control by the other authorities. Rather it carries out its work within the framework of the basic principles of the society as stipulated in the constitution and the law. The freedom of a journalist means that except for his conscience and the law, no control is exercised over his work. Naturally, this freedom does not give him the right to depart from the basic principles of the society nor to attack the private lives of individuals.

Dr Sufi Abu Talib added: Regarding the press as an authority calls for the existence of a constitutional institution to look after press affairs; for this reason the Higher Press Council has been established. It is similar to the Higher Council of the Judiciary Authorities which looks after judiciary affairs. The law will determine the relations between the council and the daily national papers and party papers, the relations between the council and the journalists' syndicate, the material and moral guarantees which will ensure that journalists can carry out their work with freedom and independence within the framework of the basic principles of the society.

Speaking about amendment of constitutional provisions, Dr Abu Talib said: We said that the first type of constitutional amendment was the amendment of existing provisions, such as the provision for the principles of Islamic shari'ah to be the principal source of legislation. Such amendments will have two effects: first that all legislation must be drawn from the Islamic shari'ah or should be consistent with it, otherwise the legislation would be unconstitutional. The second effect is the need to revise and amend all the existing laws so as to be consistent with the rules of Islamic shari'ah. This amendment in essence is an amendment of our legal system.

The People's Assembly speaker continued: Putting this constitutional provision and it's amendments into effect calls for changing the general atmosphere of society so that it becomes Islamic in all aspects of life--ideological, political, social, moral and economic. [paragraph continues]

This is because the Islamic Shari'ah is a complete organization of religious and temporal affairs. Bringing about this atmosphere does not fall only on the shoulders of the People's Assembly through legislation and control but also the citizens themselves contribute to it in no less important a manner than the People's Assembly--the head of the family within his family, the citizen in his daily conduct with the other citizens and with the political and administrative leaderships which on their part should set an example in such conduct.

Moving on to discuss the amendment of Article 5 of the constitution concerning parties, the People's Assembly speaker said:

The constitutional amendment has made party democracy the basis of the government system. It is a vital amendment compatible with the philosophy of socialist democracy based on the multiplicity of parties. This amendment crowns the march which the May revolution began in deepening democracy both theoretically and practically. True democracy is based on the existence and respect for other's opinions. The natural way for the expression of opinion is via the parties. The new amendment makes possible the creation of new parties in addition to the existing ones. This amendment was coupled with the abolition of the state of emergency. Therefore, the May revolution has done away with all obstacles hindering democracy.

Concluding, Dr Abu Talib said; I would like in this regard to make it clear that there is no room for the emergence of clandestine political groups since the legal channel for political groups has been guaranteed by the constitution and the law. Political groups that do not wish to assume a legal form are illegal and, therefore, it is the duty of society to bring to account those responsible for them.

CHIEF OF STAFF INSPECTS 2D FIELD ARMY, MEETS COMMANDERS

NC231856 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1845 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 23 June--Chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah spent today with the 2d Field Army, inspecting its command and meeting with commanders and soldiers.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH IRAN, EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

LD241017 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 23-29 Jun 80

[Interview granted by Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi to Antoinne Matta in Paris "during a recent visit"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Current Iraqi diplomatic and political activity has prompted some people to classify it as an Iraqi-Saudi-Jordanian alliance to contain the Syrian-Iranian axis. What is your opinion?

[Answer] This analysis is incorrect; at best it is based on wrong information if not on preconceived ideas. Iraq absolutely does not believe in the policy of an Arab axis. Relations with Jordan are close and have improved following Jordan's commitment to oppose the Camp David agreement. We realize the importance of Jordan's attitude toward joining the Camp David talks and we therefore believe that it is the duty of every Arab country to give aid to Jordan to harden its attitude and make it capable of confrontation. As for our relations with Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia is an Arab country overlooking the Arab Gulf and the number one oil-producing country. Saudi Arabia's stand in harmony with the Baghdad summit resolution is a great contribution to aborting Camp David. It is no secret that it is Iraq's policy to establish the best of relations with all the Arab countries. We are against the division of Arabs.

[Question] How is Iraq acting to abort Camp David and what is its attitude toward the question of reviving the eastern front?

[Answer] Camp David has failed through the isolation of Egypt on the Arab and international levels and the refusal of any Arab party, particularly the parties directly concerned, to join the settlement with the enemy. These parties are the Palestinians, Syria and Jordan. We believe that the Arab front that was formed at Baghdad summit must become stronger and that under the summit resolutions real military cooperation should be established so that the inherent Arab strength will be enhanced by all the Arab states capable of contributing to it. Internationally, we believe that a unified stand should be adopted with regard to the use of Arab economic and oil strength as a means of pressure in order to protect Arab interests in the Arab-Israeli conflict. We also believe that there should be new economic cooperation between the financially capable Arab countries and the needy Arab countries in the form of a development program.

[Question] Does this mean reorganizing relations with Syria?

[Answer] Relations with Syria are normal. We do not allow bilateral issues to overshadow [Arab] national issues.

[Question] Is the avoidance of condemnation of foreign interference in the Iraqi-Bulgarian joint statement following Bulgarian President Zhivkov's recent visit to Iraq considered a prelude to condoning Soviet intervention in Afghanistan?

[Answer] Bulgarian President Zhivkov's visit was primarily devoted to bilateral relations. The question of Afghanistan is a matter on which we differ. Therefore, the subject was not included in the joint statement.

[Question] The "national charter" provides for the rejection of foreign presence and military facilities for foreign countries in the Arab region. It is known that Iraq gives military facilities, primarily naval facilities, (the ports of Umm Qasr and Basra), to the Soviet Union under the 1972 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. What is your comment?

[Answer] This is absolutely not true in any form. Soviet naval units may ask for permission to visit Iraqi ports. Usually this is done in accordance with a request and each case is dealt with deparately. We see no harm in visits by naval units belonging to a country with which we have friendly relations. Acceptance or rejection is up to us. This is quite different from giving naval facilities.

[Question] Does Iraq see any usefulness in the European initiative to solve the Middle East crisis?
[Answer] If by usefulness you mean that the initiative will solve the Palestinian problem we do not think so. Europe alone is incapable of finding a solution. But what Europe is doing is undoubtedly considered a positive development.

[Question] After Iraq developed its naval fleet and following the failure of its peaceful efforts with Iran to return the three islands (the Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa) to Ash-Shariqah and Ra's al-Khaymah, does it intend to liberate these islands by force?
[Answer] Iraq has no such plans. Iraq will continue to demand the return of these islands. It regards the continued Iranian occupation of these islands as a major problem between Iran and the Arab countries.

[Question] How do you explain the rejection by some Arab parties of the European initiative both in form and in content before the initiative was official defined?
[Answer] To reject or accept something before it is known is quite wrong, especially since positive attitudes toward Arab problems have begun to emerge in Europe.

[Question] The Iranian authorities accuse Iraq of inciting problems inside Iran in order to hinder the consolidation of the new regime in Tehran and of supporting the minorities and the opposition. What is your comment?
[Answer] Is it logical that Iraq is responsible for what is happening in Iran now? If this were true then it would mean that Iraq has great influence over the majority of the Iranian people. The habit of blaming internal problems on outside forces is well known and is resorted to by regimes that are facing complicated internal problems. What is happening in Iran is the result of the internal situation there.

As for the claim that we support the principle of autonomy for the minorities and that we sympathize with the Arab minority in Arabistan, this is true and we do not conceal it. It is up to the Iranian regime to find a solution to the question of Arabistan. The correct way to deal with the situation in this region is to respond to the demands of Arabistan's people for autonomy.

SECURITY OFFICIAL: IRAN, 'ARAB COUNTRY' TRAIN AD-DA'WAH MEMBERS

JN250915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 25 June--Iraqi Public Security Director Dr Fadil al-Barrak has said that the members of the Ad-Da'wah Party, which is an agent of Iranian regime, have confessed that they were given arms training in Iran and an Arab country. In a statement published here today in the weekly magazine ALIF BA', Al-Barrak pointed out that the financing of the arms used by the party members against Iraqi citizens in various places was done by a foreign state in coordination with the Persian intelligence service, which smuggled the arms, equipment and explosives across the border. He added: He will not reveal the name of this country in order to safeguard the Arab stand from deterioration and collapse.

On the organizations of the Ad-Da'wah Party which were exposed by the Iraqi authorities, Dr al-Barrak said: The most prominent party members were arrested as a result of the confessions made by those who benefited from the Revolution Command Council amnesty decision and handed themselves over to the authorities. He said that several party members and fugitives from Iraq.

The Iraqi public security director said that Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, the official in charge of the party in Iraq, was very closely associated with the Iranian regime. He administered the Persian policy in Iraq and gathered around him members of the Persian community whom he exploited on religious occasions and instigated them to carry out violations and kill innocent people.

Al-Barrak explained that the founders of the Ad-Da'wah party are originally tools of the British interests which were undermined in Iraq following the 14 July 1958 revolution against the monarchy. He said that hostile quarters entrusted them with the task of safeguarding these interests, so they escalated their activities in step with the revolution's national and pan-Arab achievements in Iraq after 1968.

PLANS FOR GULF COUNTRIES 'MINISUMMIT' DENIED

JN242247 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 June--A responsible source at the Ministry of Information has denied press report on contacts among four Arab Gulf states, including Iraq, to arrange for a minisummit in Kuwait at the end of this year. In a statement to INA today, the source said that these reports are false and that there have been no contacts for this purpose.

The Saudi newspaper AR-RIYAD said yesterday that contacts are being held among four Arab countries and the PLO to arrange a minisummit at the end of this year and that the results of these contacts will be clarified during the next few weeks.

REUTER REPORTS IRAQ TO RAISE OIL PRICE EFFECTIVE 1 JULY

WA251130 London REUTER in English 1013 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt] London, June 25, REUTER--Iraq has told buyers it is raising the price of its Basrah light crude by two dollars to 31.96 dollars a barrel beginning July 1, according to oil industry sources in Tokyo.

Kuwait announced two weeks ago that it would raise its oil price by two dollars to 31.50 dollars a barrel on July 1, and the oil industry expects more increases in the next few days to be disclosed by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

NIGER HEAD OF STATE SEYNI KOUNTCHE PAYS VISIT

Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN241435 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 June--Iraq and Niger signed an agreement for bilateral economic, trade and technical cooperation at noon today.

The agreement was signed for the Iraqi side by Revolution Command Council member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and for the Niger side by Mai Maigana, minister of economic affairs, commerce and industry.

The agreement, signed during the visit paid to Iraq by Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state in Niger, is intended to promote relations of cooperation in agriculture, industry, minerals, education and culture, as well as to establish and promote bilateral trade exchange. In accordance with the agreement, a joint committee for economic cooperation will be formed and will meet periodically, alternating between the two states' capitals.

Hasan 'Ali affirmed that this agreement will contribute to bolstering bilateral relations of cooperation and noted that it represents the first step on a sound path toward the promotion of future cooperation. Hasan 'Ali invited the Niger minister to visit Iraq when the Baghdad international fair is next held in order to follow up on the promotion of economic relations.

Mai Maigana expressed his thanks as he accepted the invitation, adding that this will provide a better opportunity for expanding relations in various fields.

Ramadan Meets Niger Leader

JN241716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state in Niger, received Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, at his place of residence in the Baghdad palace at noon today.

During the meeting, which was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying the visiting leader, a discussion was held on cooperative relations and on ways of developing these relations in the service of the two friendly states.

Joint Statement Issued

JN251113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 25 June--Iraq and Niger have condemned the racist Zionist aggression against the Arab people. They affirmed that just peace in the area cannot be established without the Zionist forces' total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, the restoration of the Palestinian people's full rights and the establishment of their independent state on the soil of their homeland, Palestine.

In a joint statement issued here today following Niger chief of state Col Seyni Kountche's visit to Iraq, which ended yesterday, the two countries denounced the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon as part of the imperialist maneuvers which aim at liquidating the Palestinian resistance and violating Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two sides strongly condemned all partial and unilateral agreements and treaties which constitute a blatant breach of the rights of the Arab nation and Palestinian people, the principles of the OAU Charter, the UN Charter and resolutions on the Palestinian issue and which impede the Palestinian people's aspiration to return to their homeland, determine their future freely and exercise their sovereignty on their land.

Iraq and Niger affirmed that safeguarding security and stability in the Arab Gulf is the responsibility of the countries in the area alone, without any foreign intervention. They expressed their support for keeping the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions as an area of peace devoid of foreign influence and bases in the interests of the states in the area and in the service of world peace and security.

The two countries agreed on full cooperation to insure the success of the seventh nonaligned summit conference to be held in Baghdad in 1982 and to adhere to the principles of nonalignment and enhance the movement's role and efficacy in order to establish a new international system in political and economic relations among peoples and countries in the world. They also affirmed their full backing and support for liberation movements in the world.

The statement pointed out that Iraq and Niger view the foreign intervention in Afghanistan with deep anxiety and call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from this nonaligned country. They believe that it is the Afghan people alone who can determine their future under a regime of their own free choice.

On the official discussions held between the Iraqi and Niger sides, the statement said that the talks were held in a spirit of friendship and solidarity and dealt with bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab area and Africa, as well as the nonaligned movement. During the talks, the Niger side praised the socialist transformations in Iraq and its role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid.

The statement pointed out that the Iraqi side hailed the course adopted by Niger in developing its national economy, supporting the national liberation movements of the peoples of Africa and effectively contributing to the OAU.

The Iraqi-Niger joint statement said that President Saddam Husayn accepted an invitation from Niger chief of state Seyni Kountohe to visit Niger at a later date.

Kountche Makes Statement, Departs

JN241746 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 24 June--Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state of Niger, left Baghdad this afternoon, concluding a 3-day visit to Iraq. The visiting president was accorded a large official sendoff, led by President Saddam Husayn.

President Kountche said in a predeparture statement that he and President Saddam Husayn have agreed on establishing close ties between Iraq and Niger, based on Islamic bonds and the two countries' common membership in the Third World and the nonaligned movement.

President Kountche praised Iraq's role in Niger's economic and social development within the framework of solidarity and integration and in accordance with the objectives and ideas of the nonaligned movement. He expressed the hope that the nonaligned summit in Baghdad will further advance the cause of the nonaligned movement.

YAR HEALTH MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

JN210802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 June--YAR Health Minister Muhammad Ahmad al-Ashabi left Baghdad today after a 4-day visit to Iraq.

Al-Ashabi conveyed an oral message from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Saddam Husayn. He said that the message deals with issues of common interest and ways of consolidating relations between the two fraternal countries.

HUSAYN COMMENTS ON EEC PLO RESOLUTION, TALKS WITH CARTER

LD250900 London BBC Television Network in English 2200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Correspondent Peter Snow interview in London with King Husayn of Jordan on "Newsnight" program--date not given; recorded]

[Text][Announcer] At Downing Street this morning Mrs Thatcher told Jordan's King Husayn of the thinking behind the EEC's historic decision reached in Venice to include the PLO, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in any future Middle East peace negotiations. It is a move that has been generally welcomed in the Arab world, especially as the American-backed Camp David process is now regarded as having run out of steam altogether, and Arab fears of deadlock are made worse by what they also see as a growing militancy of the Israeli Government of Mr Begin. At the United Nations this evening Islamic nations called on the Security Council to impose sanctions on Israel if she attempts to change the status of Jerusalem. It is against this background of stalled negotiations and growing Israeli-Arab antagonism that Peter Snow talks to King Husayn.

[Begin recording] [Question] King Husayn, you may not like what Mr Begin does or says but is there anything that you or anybody else can do to stop him?

[Answer] I believe that his attitude and policies are totally intolerable; they certainly are as far as we are concerned, in Jordan, the Arab world. Palestinians have suffered about as much as any people could suffer really, 13 years of occupation, and policies that are clear in terms of annexation of territory, the West Bank, Jerusalem, Gaza and even the natural resources of that area, settlement policies, harassment of people--it is almost too much, and we certainly have no reason to tolerate it.

[Question] Do you think peace is possible with this Israeli Government?

[Answer] Not with this attitude.

[Question] So you mean you are going to have to wait for a new government in Israel before you do business.

[Answer] I can't say that. But sadly I believe that the whole situation is serious for the world as a whole, for the world that is interested in peace in that area and stability in the world.

[Question] But what about your own position? You've seen Mr Carter in America last week and you continue to reject his Camp David process. You've seen Mrs Thatcher this morning. What is your reaction to her and her other European colleagues' initiative on the Middle East?

[Answer] I have welcomed the initiative, the interest, the concern, because I can see the real danger not only to all within our area but to world peace, danger to the very Arab identity, danger to future generations, and I believe that the European attempt is trying to redefine the framework of any peace that must come sooner or later. As far as the United States is concerned, I have had the chance to meet with the president and with his top aides and it was the first chance, after a very long period when contact was not possible in a direct way, to explain our position. And we understand better probably the American position.

[Question] But is the American approach to the Middle East now in your judgment hopeless, finished, or is there some life left in it?

[Answer] In terms of the situation as I see it, regardless of what the differing views may be, we haven't achieved peace, the comprehensive peace that we all seek. Egypt and Israel have always been the simplest part of the equation. It is Jerusalem, it is the West Bank, it's Gaza, it's the rights of Palestinians, legitimate rights on Palestinian soil, other occupied territories. These are the problems that cause our area to be unstable and affect the world as a whole. And obviously, as far as Europe is concerned, Europe is reemphasizing the elements that are important ingredients in any peaceful solution. Palestinians must be involved in any solution to the Palestinian problem. Palestinians must be guaranteed their rights of free expression on Palestinian soil. The occupied territories must be returned to people to exercise their right to self-determination under conditions of freedom. [end recording]

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES 24 JUNE FOR VISIT

JN241929 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Amman, 24 June--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman tonight on a 2-day visit to Jordan.

Immediately upon his arrival, 'Arafat went to the Husayn Medical Center, where Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf and Nabulus Mayor Bassam Ash-Shak'ah are receiving medical treatment. The two mayors were recently injured in bomb explosions set off in their cars by the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank.

Jordanian Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf is scheduled to meet with Yasir 'Arafat tomorrow.

Amman Report on Visit

JN242121 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Tonight PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, accompanied by a Palestinian delegation, visited Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf and Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Sak'ah, who are receiving medical treatment at the Husayn Medical Center. 'Arafat was accompanied on this visit by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim and Minister of State for Prime Minister's Affairs Sulayman 'Arar.

AT-TALL STRESSES NEED FOR UNIFIED ARAB POLITICAL STRATEGY

JN220943 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Sharjah, 22 June--Jordanian Information Minister Sa'id at-Tall has affirmed that his country believes in the need to deal with the Palestine issue on the Arab level and through Arab solidarity and agreement. He said that it also believes in positive Arab action and dialogue with all parties concerned with the issue. Jordan also rejects the policy of axes.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper AL-KHALIJ, the Jordanian minister called on the Arab states to draw up a strategy for the Arab political move on the world level. He went on: We are still short of this strategy and we still call for a cohesive Arab stand, stressing the need to strengthen it politically, economically, militarily and socially. He affirmed that the Arabs will not be able to achieve any of their aims or aspirations except through this cohesive stand.

At-Tall added that Jordan believes that a comprehensive and just solution of the Palestinian cause will only be achieved through total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their destiny on their national soil.

The Jordanian minister expressed the hope that the recent resolutions adopted by the Fatah movement will be strategic and not a tactical. He said: They are an advanced step along the path of the Palestinian struggle for the liberation of the occupied territories.

Regarding Jordanian-Palestinian relations, he said that they are strong and good and that there is joint Jordanian-Palestinian work as regards the occupied territories and the backing of the West Bank municipalities through joint ventures.

U.S. 'SOURCES' CITED ON FUTURE MIDEAST PEACE INITIATIVE

LD241451 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Jun 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "American Assertions to King Husayn: The End of Camp David Will Be Announced After 6 Months"]

[Text] Washington--Official American sources stated yesterday that President Carter's administration is now completely convinced that the Camp David agreement no longer meets the requirement for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and that there is less than a 5-percent hope of the Egyptian-Israeli autonomy talks succeeding.

In the course of their assessment of Jordanian King Husayn's talks, the sources told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that President Carter was not surprised or dismayed by the Jordanian monarch's refusal to join Camp David; on the contrary, he understood fully the reasons which prompted the king to adopt such a stand and expressed a desire to end the state of estrangement between the two countries. A proof of this is his approval for the sale of 200 [figure as published] modern tanks to Jordan despite the previous decision to freeze the deal.

The sources said that President Carter emphasized to King Husayn that the Camp David peace was frozen a long time ago but that certain circumstances had prevented him from admitting this fact, in addition to the delicate circumstances Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat is experiencing as a result of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's insistence on not making any concessions that would enable him to continue with the negotiations.

The sources added that President Carter gave King Husayn official assurances that the end of Camp David would be announced after 6 months and that a new initiative will then be declared for the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The sources linked this period with the end of the presidential election campaign when President Carter would be able to act freely without any inside or outside restrictions or pressures.

Meanwhile, preparations have begun for holding meetings between Egypt and Israel in Washington early next month at the request of the United States now that the autonomy negotiations have reached an impasse. U.S. State Department sources have stated that these meetings will not be considered a resumption of the negotiations but merely an attempt to define the form of these negotiations and the date for resuming them later on.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO DETER ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' REPORTED

NC230621 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] With the beginning of a new week contacts on the security and political situations are assuming new dimensions, with stress on the situation in the south and with the aim of implementing the UN Security Council resolution. Attention is focused on UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's contacts aimed at convening a meeting of the armistice commission. Lebanese officials are interested in such a meeting because they want to consolidate the state's authority in the area down to the international borders.

Lebanon's aim is to deter Israel, see an end to its continuous aggressions against the south and enable the UN forces to deploy in the area up to the internationally recognized Lebanese borders. This happens at a time when Israel has set up a new and big military position inside Lebanese territory supported by tanks and artillery, at the northeastern approaches to Marj 'Uyun. The position is between olive groves neighboring the power station, 6-km deep into Lebanese territory, north of the Metulla settlement. Furthermore, an Israeli battleship yesterday appeared opposite the town of Tyre. Israeli planes flew over the south and broke the sound barrier several times.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry is holding contacts with the United Nations to put an end to this aggression. The Lebanese and UN sides held a meeting at the headquarters of the Senegalese contingent in Jwayya in Tyre district. Discussions dealt with the security situation in the Senegalese contingent's area of operations and the recent incidents in Burj Rahhal and Ash-Shihabiyah. The conferees also discussed coordination between the UN forces and the army units which took up positions alongside the UN forces last week. It has been decided to increase the number of Lebanese soldiers in the Senegalese contingent's area of operation. The two sides also agreed on further cooperation and coordination in the interests of the people of the south and to solve the security and social problems impeding the work of the UN forces and the people.

USSR REPORTEDLY CONTACTING LEBANESE RIGHTISTS

LD220936 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0741 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, 22 June--The Soviet Union has made "direct contact" with dissident Lebanese rightist Maj Sa'd Haddad in southern Lebanon this week within the framework of similar contacts with other rightist Lebanese leaders, the Kuwaiti paper AN-ANBA' reports today. Quoting "informed" sources, the paper reports that Soviet diplomats left Beirut for southern Lebanon early this week "under heavy guard and by way of the coastal road, which is under the control of the Palestinian resistance." The paper does not mention anything about the nature of the talks, saying only that it was not known whether the Israeli command, which has a presence in the area, participated in the talks.

The paper adds that this Soviet move comes within the framework of a new Soviet "move" in Lebanon which has already included a meeting between Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov and the Lebanese rightist Front leader Camille Sham'un and a meeting between the GDR ambassador and Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil last week. The paper also reports that the Lebanese authorities were watching the Soviet moves with utmost interest because of what they see as a "change" in the Soviet commitment to the line of the Lebanese leftist forces.

BEIRUT REPORTS PLO OFFICES CLOSE IN SIDON

NC241826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat headed a security meeting in Sidon today attended by Majid Abu Sharar and Abu Jihad. Following this meeting, the political forces in the area and the resistance leadership in the south held a meeting, at which the following decisions were adopted:

1. Close all Palestinian resistance offices, including the health and information centers, and transfer them to the camps.

2. Take deterrent measures against transgressors.

3. Eliminate armed manifestations and restrict the movements of military cars.

4. Check violations.

Implementation of these resolutions has actually begun: Four Fatah centers have been closed and locks have been fitted to their doors. It was decided to implement these decisions in 48 hours and submit a report to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Prime Minister on Closure

NC250828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Regarding the township of Sidon, we report that the Palestinian resistance command has taken a decision prohibiting armed manifestations and closing PLO offices in the township. Commenting on these measures, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said this morning: We welcome the measures announced by the PLO to close its offices and remove all armed manifestations in Sidon. We hope that these measures will be followed by similar measures elsewhere. The implementation of these measures by the PLO will show its adherance to the terms stipulated in the agreements we have concluded with it. Such measures will certainly have favorable, positive repercussions on the march of security, stability and accord in Lebanon. Naturally, we are completely prepared to cooperate with the PLO in every matter in order to facilitate the achievement of this goal.

POPULAR FRONT PREPARING SUICIDE MISSIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

NC191840 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Reports sent to certain Arab circles say tha a Palestinian organization--the Popular Front [for the Liberation of Palestine],General Command-- has prepared suicide planes and missiles and missile bases for action against Israel. The Jordanian authorities have intensified military observation along Jordan's borders with Syria and in the Jordan valley as a precaution against any Palestinian infiltration that would lead to military action that might embarrass Jordan.

Security circles are worried that south Lebanon may be the staging post, at least for the time being. They link this matter with the entry of 12 Soviet experts into Lebanon about 4 days ago, led by an expert called (Dolmatov). This delegation has met with Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi and some members of the communist organization Al 'Amal in Lebanon.

BRIEFS

NEW NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR--President Ilyas Sarkis today received the credentials of the Norwegian ambassador, Bjorn Kristvik. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Jun 80 NC]

NIGER PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 24 JUNE

JN241946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state in Niger, arrived in Damascus at 1900 this evening leading a large government delegation on a 3-day official visit to Syria, in response to President Hafiz al-Asad's invitation. The guest was received by President Hafiz al-Asad at Damascus International Airport.

ROMANIAN CP OFFICIAL ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN231303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--At 0930 today Josif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the party's Central Committee, arrived in Damascus at the head of a party delegation on a 5-day visit to Syria. He is here at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

Those receiving Josif Banc at Damascus international airport included: Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and director of the foreign relations office.

During the visit the Romanian delegation will hold talks with a delegation from the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command dealing with relations between the two parties and states, ways of developing these relations and international issues of common concern. An agreement for cooperation between the two parties will also be signed [word indistinct].

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Josif Banc expressed his happiness to be visiting Syria, adding that the talks will deal with the foundations of continuous cooperation between the two parties.

In conclusion Banc said: We would like to seize this opportunity to convey to the Arab Syrian people and members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party the best wishes of the Romanian people and communists and their congratulations on Syria's achievements and progress.

Meets 'Arafat

JN242007 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The PLO chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution armed forces, Yasir 'Arafat, received the Romanian Communist Party delegation led by Josif Banc, Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, in Damascus this evening. They discussed bilateral relations and the international situation, particularly issues related to the Palestinian cause.

Visits Qunaytirah

JN241730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The Romanian Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Josif Banc, Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, visited the liberated city of Qunaytirah this morning. The delegation viewed the crimes that were committed by the Zionist enemy when it destroyed the city before withdrawing from it. The head of the delegation strongly denounced the barbaric destruction he and the delegation saw in the city. In a speech Comrade Banc stressed the Romanian people's complete solidarity with the Syrian people in their just struggle to regain the occupied lands.

ALGERIA

PAPER DECRIES ARAB REACTION TO AS-SADAT, QABUS, HASSAN

LD231445 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 17 Jun 80 p 7

[H.B.Y. article: "An Imperialist Onslaught or an Arab Retreat?"]

[Excerpts] As-Sadat's regime's declaration of the state of emergency yesterday confirms the presence of military concentrations along the Libyan-Egyptian borders as part of the plan which has been underway for several months in order to implement a link in the imperialist conspiratorial plan against the Arab nation. It is also aimed at distracting the Arab nation's attention from devoting its efforts to containing and aborting the Camp David conspiracy; these aggressive measures against the Jamahiriyah follow the arrival of U.S. fighter aircraft at Egyptian bases which As-Sadat has placed at the Pentagon's disposal.

The new conspiracy is not unconnected with what is being hatched in other parts of the Arab arena as part of the imperialist assault which has been welcomed by imperialist stooges in the area. In the gulf, all signs and official information indicate that Sultan Qabus has also placed Oman at the disposal of the U.S. forces, which for several months have been setting up the necessary installations for the military action planned to be carried out not only against the Iranian Revolution but also in order to protect Western vital interests and to stamp out any action opposed to such interests either by "bringing pressures" or by direct military action.

This containment operation is being carried out in stages in the absence of any deterrent Arab reaction. From the ocean to the gulf, imperialism has found strategically located regimes willing to help it implement its plans openly. Meanwhile the other Arab countries have been unable to agree on joint action either against these regimes or against the powers that manipulate them.

The king of Rabat openly challenged Arab feelings when he declared that he is the rear base of the free world. Although he has exerted tremendous efforts in bringing about the rapprochement between Cairo and Tel Aviv and despite his recent statements on the need for the Palestinians to separate their cause from what he called the total conflict, not a single official Arab voice has been raised to condemn these attitudes and activities hostile to the fateful Arab cause. He has even found someone to encourage him in his policy of aggression and expansion through giving him political and material support.

Even As-Sadat, despite his treason which all the Arabs have condemned and the boycott by which some have abided, is finding some "rejectionists" to cooperate with him more than ever before, which has sustained his hopes of finding supporters for his "initiative."

Qabus, who did not hesitate to ask for protection from the shah against the popular uprising in the past, has today pawned his country and turned it into a major American base without his action arousing any protest by the countries of the area.

What is happening in the Arab arena today proves that there is more than one As-Sadat, although the latter is only the facade with powerful mainstays within the Arab world itself. Otherwise, his regime following the treason it committed, would not have been able to stand all this time in a field in which ostensibly his supporters are only the Americans and the Zionists to whose will he submitted.

LIBYA

FORMER AL-QADHDHAFI ASSOCIATE REPORTS SHOOTING

NC250729 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Radio's Pari correspondent's dispatch]

[Excerpt] Last night French television, Channel 1, broadcast an interview with a military official who was close to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. This man, who is called Mubi, had left Libya in order to escape the elimination campaign being carried out by Libya against opponents. He arrived in Paris 2 days ago. Mubi, who is of Chadian origin, said an aide of the Libyan leader fired at Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, hitting him in the shoulder. He added that he had seen the wounded colonel more than once. He also said that Libya had shrouded the subject in complete secrecy in order to prevent the report from being leaked abroad.

PFLP-GC LEADER JIBRIL ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD241716 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Banghazi, June 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, Mr Ahmad Jibril, arrived in Banghazi yesterday on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement to our correspondent on the current situation in the Arab region following the Egyptian president's decision to declare the state of emergency on the eastern borders of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and his military buildup, he said that the Egyptian president's moves are not surprising, and since his capitulation to the enemy, he performed actions against the wishes of the Arab nation and her masses. He added that the Libyan Revolution uncovered the Egyptian president and his course even before 1972, and warned the Arab nation of his dangerous course and capitulation designs among which is the signing of Camp David accords.

Mr Jibril declared that the Egyptian president after accomplishing the main part of the imperialist design of Camp David accords turned into a repressive police [as received] in the region. Currently he is assigned with new tasks against the national and revolutionary forces in the Arab region and Africa.

Mr Jibril referred to As-Sadat's declaration of a state of emergency and his military buildup along the eastern borders with the Jamahiriyah, describing this move as part of the American-(Israeli) colonialist scheme which aims to distract the Egyptian people from the internal crisis and As-Sadat's failure to fulfill his promises to [words indistinct] the Egyptian president's measures against Libya, he said, is one side of a U.S. conspiracy against Al-Fatah revolution and all progressive forces in the region and Africa. The squadrons of U.S. fighters on the Egyptian soil is an evidence to this. We should not rule out the presence of (Israeli) units on the borders with Libya supporting [words indistinct], the Egyptian regime in carrying out a further reckless action against the Libyan Arab people directed towards restoring the U.S. colonial domination on the whole of the Arab region.

Mr. Jibril affirmed that the Egyptian president was mistaken if he believed his adventure would be carried out smoothly, for he should know that Al-Fatah revolution is strong and its strength is based on the will and determination of the Libyan people. He concluded by pledging the solidarity of the Palestinian revolution's factions with great Al-Fath revolution and stressed that they will fight side by side with the Jamahiriyah against the puppet Egyptian regime.

HABIB CHATTI SCORES AS-SADAT IN ARRIVAL STATEMENT

LD221902 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Tripoli--Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, describes the Egyptian president's declaration of a state of emergency on the border with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as a colonialist conspiracy to strike at the Libyan Arab people. In a statement on his arrival in Tripoli this afternoon he says: Colonialist As-Sadat companies cannot frighten the Libyan Arab people. He adds: Nobody will benefit except the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Meets At-Turayki

LD241907 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary met today with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, with whom he discussed the implications of As-Sadat's declaration of a state of emergency along the Jamahiriyah borders. Mr Chatti reaffirmed his organization's solidarity with the Jamahiriyah and condemned As-Sadat's aggressive move which is a part of the Camp David conspiracy.

Meets Philippine Muslim

LD242244 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] JANA has announced that a meeting will be held shortly that will include the Islamic Moro Liberation Front, the Philippine Government, the four-man committee [as heard] and the secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization to discuss the application of the Tripoli agreement concluded between the Philippine Government and the Islamic Moro Liberation Front [words indistinct] 'Ali at-Turayki, the foreign secretary; Habib Chatti, secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization, and Brother (Misuari), secretary of the Moro Liberation Front. At this meeting, which was attended by the secretary general of the Foreign Secretariat and by the head of the Islamic administration, the latest developments of the question of Muslims in the southern Philippines were discussed. The foreign secretary also discussed with Habib Chatti certain issues concerning the Muslims and the activities of the Islamic Conference Organization.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV GREETINGS MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD242152 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The brother leader has received a greetings message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the 10th anniversary of the evacuation of the U.S. military bases. Here is the text:

To Lt Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the evacuation of the American bases in Libya, we offer our warm greetings to you personally and to the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On the day the last American soldier left Libya, an important stage ended in the liberation struggle of the Libyan people for strengthening their national independence and against the presence of foreign forces and Western military bases which represented important imperialist centers in Libya. At this time when imperialism is trying to return to its former positions and to deploy its military present in the Middle East, we find Libya has enthusiastically ended the military activities of imperialist powers in its territory, thus giving a new boost to the peoples' struggling aginst the establishment of new bases in the Arab homeland and in regions close to it in Asia and Africa.

The Soviet people follow with deep interest the energy of the Libyan people directed toward consolidating their national independence and against capitulatory separate solutions in the Middle East. They highly appreciate the contribution of the people of the Jamahiriyah toward the struggle of the progressive forces in the world against the plots of imperialism and against reactionaries.

Best wishes for good health and happiness to you personally and the friendly Libyan people.

MAURITANIA

ACCUSATION OF MAURITANIAN-POLISARIO COMPLICITY DENIED

AB241625 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Summary] "The MAURITANIAN NEWS AGENCY, AMP, yesterday published a statement following reports from Morocco concerning its war with the POLISARIO Front. According to AMP, these reports systematically include a formula which has become ritual: The enemy came from northern Mauritania, no matter the site of the battlefield." "Up till now, we have kept silent in order to avoid fruitless polemics."

News agency correspondents in Rabat have just published a Moroccan official communique announcing an attack against a Moroccan garrison last Saturday. Without giving any proof, the communique affirmed that the attackers came from northern Mauritania. "This information is without any foundation; Mauritania's territory has not, in any way, been used for this attack or for those that preceded it. The AMP writes: We again emphasize that Mauritania, which has definitively withdrawn from the war in the Sahara, intends to maintain the position it defined when it was withdrawing its forces from the Sahara. It will not, in any way, allow its territory to be used by any of the warring factions. This being the case, it is distressing to hear the Moroccan spokesman dwelling on these baseless statements as if he is still mistaking northern Mauritania for Western Sahara or as if Morocco's opponents had not already proved their capacity to conduct their operations without being obliged to have a base in Mauritania or to pass through Mauritanian territory. In fact, the POLISARIO warriors are fighting right in southern Morocco, not to mention the Sahara, which their guns have been pounding day and night. The Moroccans are aware of this and many observers have already noticed it."

MOROCCO

BOUABID COMPLAINS TO MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD241821 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Rabat--Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maati Bouabid received the Mauritanian ambassador in the presence of acting Foreign Minister Abderrahman Baddou. During the meeting the prime minister informed the ambassador of Morocco's displeasure and concern at the attack which took place on the morning of 21 June against the garrison of Guelta Zemmou by the POLISARIO mercenary gangs who started the attack from Mauritanian territory. The prime minister explained to the ambassador that the size and volume of the human and material means hurled by the aggressors into the battle were such that they could have not moved from one place to another without the support and help of certain responsible quarters in Mauritania.

The prime minister expressed to the ambassador the Moroccan Government's anxiety at such conduct by a neighbourly sister country which has never ceased to declare and confirm its neutrality toward the conflict in the region. Prime Minister Bouabid also expressed the hope that the Mauritanian authorities would take the necessary measures so that such conduct will not be repeated in the interest of protecting the brotherly relations existing between the two countries. The ambassador promised to communicate this to his government and to bring back a reply.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI CONFIRMS DISCOVERY OF OIL DEPOSITS

LD231824 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Summary] President Numayri will today visit Talodi and subsequently the oil-drilling operation in south Kordofan Province. "In a speech at a mass rally yesterday at Kadguli, President Numayri stressed that the discovery of oil in Sudan had become a reality. He said that all the programs drawn up during his last visit to the province had been successful and encouraging and that all the wells drilled had been found to contain oil. His excellency said he had formed a committee of Sudanese experts to convene a popular and national meeting within the next 4 months to exchange views on the effects of the discovery of oil."

NUMAYRI RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF IVORY COAST ENVOY

JN241500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 24 June--President Numayri has praised the strong ties linking Sudan and the Ivory Coast, expressing the hope that by coordinating existing bilateral cooperation, two states will achieve the goals of the African Continent: the attainment of unity and solidarity among the African states, as well as Arab-African solidarity, and the elimination of all of the racist regimes on the continent.

During his acceptance of the credentials of Aka Moise, first Ivory Coast ambassador to Sudan, President Numayri affirmed that Sudan is constantly seeking to save the African Continent from all causes of external hegemony and foreign interference, until the African Continent proves that it is capable of surpassing all obstacles.

The Ivory Coast ambassador affirmed his intention to strengthen bilateral relations and to achieve the aspirations of the two states' peoples.

STATE SECURITY COURT SENTENCES BA'TH PARTY MEMBERS

JN181519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 18 June--The State Security Court has passed sentences on five of those accused of belonging to the banned Ba'th Party. The sentences range from 1 and 1/2 years to 6 months imprisonment. The court declared two of the accused innocent. The accused were tried in accordance with Articles 19 and 22/3 of the State Security Law of 1973 and were accused of managing and organizing special acts that are associated with the banned Ba'th Party's activities. Documents and printed material containing an attack on the legitimate power were found in the possession of the accused.

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT MAKES STOPOVER IN KHARTOUM

JN241749 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 June--Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor made a stop here today enroute to his country, following a 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He was welcomed and seen off at Khartoum airport by a number of ministers and high-ranking officials.

While at the airport the Senegalese president exchanged viewpoints with Communications Minister Ahmad as-Sayyid Hamid on several Arab and African issues. He also asked Minister Hamid to convey greetings to President Numayri. He said that his meetings with President Numayri have assured him of President Numayri's deep faith in and devotion to the service of the Arab and African causes.

NIGER'S PRESIDENT MEETS VICE PRESIDENT DURING STOPOVER

AB231548 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] After his current visit to Iraq, head of state Col Seyni Kountche will also visit Syria, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. He stressed the importance he attaches to these trips during his stopover in Khartoum, where he was received yesterday by the vice president, Abel Alier, who is representing President Numayri of Sudan, who is now on an internal tour of his country.

Col Seyni Kountche stated that the main reasons for his visit were the traditional relations of good neighborliness, common membership in the great Muslim family and Arab-African cooperation. He added that these visits are aimed at developing relations between those countries and Niger, and between the Arab and African world.

In reply to another question asked by the Sudanese press, the head of state said that the economic integration of the continent must be a step by step process through regional organizations which will (?expand) later on. After the political liberation of the continent the second phase should be a real economic consolidation and organization, the head of state concluded.

TUNISIA

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LUXEMBOURG'S GRAND DUKE

LD241539 Tunis L'ACTION in French 15 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Mr Abdelaziz Hamzaoui Presents His Credentials to the Grand Duke of Luxembourg"]

[Excerpt] On Friday Tunisian Ambassador to Luxembourg Abdelaziz Hamzaoui, who resides in Brussels, presented his credentials to the Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg in the presence of Grand Duchess Josephone Charlotte, Mrs Hamzaoui and Mr Ali Tekaya, minister plenipotentiary at the Tunisian Embassy.

BEGIN ON PLO, PALESTINIAN STATE, GISCARD 'PROMISE'

TA241333 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago Prime Minister Menahem Begin addressed the national convention of the American Red Magen David for Israel which is taking place here in Jerusalem. David Essing is at the scene:

[Essing] Speaking first about the political situation, Prime Minister Begin condemned the PLO, saying no one should try and make the organization kosher, and Israel for its part would never agree to a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria.

[Begin Begin recording] There are some people who suggest that there will be a Palestinian state ruled by that Mr 'Arafat in the mountains of Shomron [Samaria] and Judaea overlooking the valley of the Mediterranean, in which two-thirds of our people are being concentrated, and from those mountains they will be able to reach every city and town--Tel Aviv, Jaffa, Rehovot, Giv'atayim, Bene Beraq--not only by the Soviet guns and tanks but even with machineguns, and the infamous Katyushas. They were very famous in the days of Stalingrad, but now they are infamous because they are being supplied by the communists to that murderous PLO in order to shed our blood in this generation, in which we have suffered so much and lost so many. Should we turn over this part of our land of our forefathers to those who want and swear that they would strike to liquidate the Zionist entity, to liquidate us, the Jewish state, the little state which brought in Jews from four corners of the world and moulded them into one renascent nation? I don't think that any man of good will, any man in his good senses would give such advice to us.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing even gave us a promise of guarantees for our security. Merci, Monsieur le President. We know what those guarantees mean. We remember the 30's. [end recording]

[Essing] Begin again made it clear that Israel is determined to keep control of security in the territories. Then the prime minister made an appeal to the International Red Cross in Geneva.

[Begin Begin recording] From this platform I want to make an appeal to the International Red Cross, which is a great humanitarian institution composing the majority of mankind, with which we cooperate wholeheartedly, on any occasion--and they know it and can acknowledge it. The International Red Cross should recognize the Magen David Adom. [applause] [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER PROTESTS U.S. TANK SALE TO JORDAN

TA241306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel has expressed its opposition to the sale of American tanks to Jordan. Shamir told our reporter that he indicated to U.S. officials that this is not the way to encourage Jordan's King Husayn to enter peace talks.

INTERIOR MINISTER PREDICTS KNESSET ELECTIONS 'NEXT SPRING'

TA241010 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Jun 80 p 1

[By Yehoshu'a Bitzor, Yosef Wachsman, Moshe Meisels and Avraham Tirosh]

[Excerpt] "In my estimation, the next Knesset elections will be held next spring, before or after the Passover holidays," Minister of Interior Dr Yosef Burg told MA'ARIV last night. Tomorrow the Shay faction will submit a private member's bill to the Knesset, demanding the immediate dissolution of the house and holding new elections in the near future. The prime minister's office does not regard the resignation by the two members of the Knesset from the Democratic faction as a grave blow to the coalition.

Dr Burg bases his evaluation on the fact that after the Knesset's recess the opposition will increase its attacks against the government and the United States will increase the political pressure.

Dr Burg thinks that there is no reason to demand elections now because the government was not weakened after the resignations of Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman. He also thinks that the public will accept the expected economic cuts happily, in the hope that they will rehabilitate the economy.

The draft bill that Shay is to submit to the Knesset tomorrow will be the first test of the positions of several Knesset members who have left the coalition or are "sitting on the fence." It is thought that most of them are not anxious to advance the elections because they are still in the stage of getting organized.

ECONOMIC MINICABINET DECIDES ON 5.9-BILLION-POUND BUDGET CUT

TA241120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The economic minicabinet has decided to cut 5.9 billion Israeli pounds from the state budget, including another billion from the defense budget. The decision was made unanimously and needs the Cabinet plenum's approval in its meeting on Sunday. Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports that most of the sum will be cut immediately and only 0.5 billion pounds will be cut in the long run through uniting the money-collection systems of the income tax and the national insurance.

In addition to the additional billion that will be cut from the Defense Ministry, the breakdown of the budget cut is as follows: 2.8 billion pounds will be cut by reducing manpower in all government ministries, including the Defense Ministry, as well as manpower in the public services, local authorities and government-supported institutions; 1.1 billion pounds will be cut from the activities of all ministries, but the distribution of the cut has not been learned; 0.1 billion will be saved by uniting reduced Israeli missions abroad; 0.4 billion pounds will be saved by uniting professional training systems in the education and labor ministries.

Upon leaving the meeting the finance minister said he is pleased. He has achieved his goal and will soon submit additional proposals to the cabinet. He refused to say whether this concerns taxes or price rises.

Minister David Levi said vital services will not be harmed. Minister Gid'on Pat expressed the hope that thanks to the reductions, it will be possible to move labor force from services to industry.

DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT CONCERNED ABOUT FURTHER BUDGET CUTS

TA241944 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Senior circles in the defense establishment take a serious view of the economic cabinet's recommendation to cut another 2 billion pounds from the defense budget. These circles told our correspondent Dan Semama that this additional cut might be harmful to the flesh [as opposed to the fat]. The cut will affect the IDF's military capability because factories manufacturing planes, tanks, missiles, various types of ammunition and military equipment might be harmed.

It appears that the defense establishment will appeal the recommendation of the economic cabinet.

DEFENSE MINISTRY RESUMES SIGNING OF CONTRACTS

TA250550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] As of this morning the Defense Ministry is resuming signing contracts with local suppliers. Now that the budget cuts are over the treasury has lifted the ban on signing new contracts.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES ZIONIST COUNCIL, SUPPORTS CAMP DAVID

TA241935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says he now supports the peace agreements with Egypt. He had previously abstained in the Knesset votes on the assessments. Minister Shamir this evening told the Zionist Council meeting in Jerusalem that he had not opposed the Camp David accords, although he was not satisfied with some of their articles. However, after the Knesset had approved all the articles, his reservations became irrelevant.

With respect to the Venice declaration, Minister Shamir said this is a wretched declaration which ignores justice. The entire Jewish people are appalled at the insensitivity of the European leaders.

U.S. SAID CONCERNED ABOUT MOVE OF BEGIN OFFICE TO E. JERUSALEM

TA231927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Sources in Washington say the Carter administration is trying to persuade Prime Minister Begin not to go through with the move [to transfer the prime minister's offices to East Jerusalem]. Connie Lon reports:

[Begin Lon recording] There are strong indications in Washington that the Carter administration is trying to convince Prime Minister Begin to change his mind about moving his offices to East Jerusalem. U.S. officials would view the move as a very serious change in policy and a monument to bad timing. Observers believe the move would complicate the autonomy talks and alienate both friends and foes of Israel in the United States as well as in many other parts of the world.

For the record, U.S. officials would not talk about the proposed move, saying they do not yet know whether the prime minister will actually make it or whether he is just saying he will for political effect in Israel. All they will say publicly is that the United States views the annexation of East Jerusalem as illegal. Although the Carter administration accepts the theory that Jews have the right to live anywhere, the U.S. position is that Jewish settlements or any change in the status of Jerusalem can come only in the context of a larger peace treaty. But, in private, the officials are very concerned about the move at this time and are working through diplomatic channels to indefinitely postpone it. [end recording]

LEBANON'S HADDAD TURNS OVER TERRORIST SUSPECT TO ISRAEL

TA201817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] A resident of the village of Khirbat Silm, in southern Lebanon, who is suspected of having aided the terrorist squad that perpetrated the murder in Kibbitz Misgav 'Am a month and a half ago, has been brought to Israel. The IDF spokesman stated that Major Haddad's forces detained the suspect, who is now being interrogated. The man, Ibrahim 'Abd (al-Qadr) at-Tawil, 21, will be tried before a military court after he admitted to having aided the terrorist squad and to having known the purpose of its operation. At-Tawil was a cook with the UN forces in southern Lebanon.

WEST BANK MAYORS: NOT INTERROGATED YET ON BOMBINGS

TA201717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The two mayors in Judaea and Samaria whose cars were booby-trapped with explosives a month ago, say they were never interrogated about this by Israeli representatives. Ibrahim at-Tawil, the mayor of Al-Birah, says it is not to be expected that those responsible will be apprehended. He claims that the Israeli authorities are covering up for Jewish extremists who planted the explosive charges. Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah, said the Israelis only asked him where his car keys were, but no one came to carry out a true investigation.

RAMALLAH MAYOR ON PROMOTING JEWISH-ARAB PEACE

TA222033 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1915 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Ramallah, 22 Jun--Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf said before his departure for Jordan tomorrow that despite the attempt on his life he will act to promote just peace and understanding between Jews and Arabs after he returns home.

Karim Khalaf, who was wounded by an explosion that occurred in his car, said this to an ITIM correspondent in the Ramallah hospital where he is being treated.

He said he will stay in Amman for about a week and will later fly to Boston where he will undergo plastic surgery in a local hospital. "When I return to the Ramallah municipality in a few months I will continue to act for peace. The assassination attempts against us have not put an end to peace in the region," Khalaf said. "In the United States I will explain my position. I will explain to the Americans that a just peace can be established in the region only after an independent, PLO-led, Palestinian state is formed," he added.

Khalaf told the ITIM correspondent that it had often occurred to him that unknown people might attempt to assassinate him one day, "but I thought they would do so in the open and not furtively." He said two bombs, not one as published, were planted in his car. "When the first explosion occurred I was critically wounded in my leg. But I managed to crawl away from the car when the second explosion occurred. By that time I was out of danger," he said.

In reply to a question, he said it is possible there would be another attempt on his life, but added: "I am not afraid. I will continue to serve peace and my people."

Mayor Leaves for Amman

TA230836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf is one his way to Amman to receive medical attention for his legs. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the military government took Karim Khalaf and his family to the Allenby Bridge via a secondary route and not via the main road to Jericho in order to prevent assemblies of inhabitants wanting to accompany him. The military government also forbade ministers of the town council from accompanying him.

Our correspondent adds that the military government invested a lot of effort in preventing journalists from covering Khalaf's transfer to Jordan. IDF roadblocks set up on the outskirts of Ramallah prevented journalists from reaching the town, at the instruction of the military governor.

NABULUS MAYOR INVITED TO USSR FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

TA250909 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0820 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Nabulus, 25 Jun--The Soviet ambassador in Amman has offered Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, who has been hospitalized in Amman, treatment for his amputated legs in Moscow. The ambassador conveyed greetings from the Soviet leaders to Ash-Shak'ah. The ambassador added that his country was putting at Ash-Shak'ah's disposal its wide experience in fitting artificial legs. This has been learned by the ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria from a delegation of inhabitants of Nabulus who paid a visit to the ailing mayor this week. The members of the delegation said that the mayor had thanked the ambassador for the offer and had promised to consider it.

The Nabulus mayor was also visited by East European ambassadors accredited to Amman, mayors of Arab capitals and the heads of the organization of Arab countries [as received, presumably the Arab League].

It should be noted that a delegation of the Syrian "Ba'th" Party, of which Ash-Shak'ah had been a member, also visited the mayor and delivered a personal message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Ash-Shak'ah has decided to return to Nabulus within 10 days. Shortly afterwards, he will leave for abroad to continue medical treatment.

RELIGIOUS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

TA222007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Religious officials from Jordan and the territories recently visited the Soviet Union. This is reported by the ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria. Returning after a 2-week visit they said they visited Moscow, Leningrad and the Muslim regions in the southern Soviet Union. The delegation included muftis and qadis from East Jerusalem, Nabulus, Gaza and Amman. The East Jerusalem papers report that the initiator of the visit was the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Committee.

DEPARTED WEST BANK MAYORS TO TOUR EUROPE ON PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

TA191147 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Jun 80 p 2

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The expelled mayors of Hebron and Halhul, Al-Qawasimi and Milhim, will be departing on a propaganda campaign to last several weeks in Austria, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. At the end of the campaign the two intend to take up residence in Amman, from where they will conduct their struggle to return home.

Arab sources in Judaea and Samaria said yesterday that the Jordanian authorities have already informed the two men that there are no objections to their working from Jordan against Israel, either within the framework of the PLO or any other framework.

It is assessed that at least at first Al-Qawasimi and Milhim will merge into the Jordan-PLO committee, which was established over a year ago to provide financial aid to the local authorities and public institutions in Judaea and Samaria and which is now trying to take control of other spheres in the area.

PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS REPORTED ON PARTY POPULARITY, SETTLEMENTS

TA231634 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 23 Jun 80 pp 10, 33

[By Dr Ziyona Peled from the Applied Social Research Institute]

[Excerpts] The Alignment's lead over the Likud as the party likely to form the next government increased in June. The public's voting intentions indicate a strengthened status for the Alignment and a decline in the number of people who are noncommitted. Nearly two-thirds of the public now wants early elections.

These trends in the public's political preferences are not new. They only emerge more clearly as time goes on. In the past this was combined with increased public criticism of the overall functioning of the government and even of the Knesset.

The peace process is kept "in low profile" if not in "deep freeze." It is interesting to examine the current Israeli public opinion regarding the major questions pertaining to this sphere. Most everyone (89 percent) continues to believe that the establishment of a Palestinian state will endanger Israel's security. More than three-quarters of the public [77 percent] are opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian state even if its establishment serves as the key to peace. Everyone (94 percent) continues to say that the PLO does not want to reach peace with us under conditions that we can accept. Public opinion is also clear on the Jerusalem issue. As before, almost everyone (82 percent) continues to argue that an exclusive, unconditional Israeli rule should be maintained in Jerusalem.

On all these issues the national consensus has remained stable and firm. The negotiations process going on since As-Sadat's visit had no effect on these positions.

The percentage of those who want "no withdrawal" from the Golan is also very high (78 percent). This is not so, however, when Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip are in question. Those wanting "no withdrawal" from Judaea and Samaria constitute 45 percent of the entire public. Those wanting "no withdrawal" from the Gaza Strip constitute 34 percent. Half the public (50 percent) supports giving autonomy to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under Israeli security supervision.

Almost everyone (86 percent) is vehemently opposed to the idea once raised by the Egyptian negotiating delegation that Israel would not be the sole decisionmaker on the security arrangements for autonomy. Despite suspicion about the PLO's intentions, part of the public reveals flexibility regarding a dialogue with the PLO if this organization recognizes Israel's right to exist. Only half the public expresses an objection to negotiations with the PLO if this condition is fulfilled.

Regarding events in the territories, Israeli public is aware that the settlements make the negotiations process more difficult. More than half of the public (57 percent) believes that settlements should not be set up during the negotiations. The majority is opposed in principle to settlement in areas densely populated with Arabs and to expropriating private Arab land for settlements.

The Israeli public manifests balanced views in assessing the major cause for the ferment in Judaea and Samaria that has escalated to the point of events such as the Hebron massacre and the assassination attempts against mayors. The two leaderships--the Israeli Government and its decisions on the one hand, and the West Bank Arab leadership on the other--are mentioned as the major cause of this situation. The Israeli public nevertheless supports a firm-hand policy where a reaction to hostilities is concerned.

Almost everyone (82 percent) favors imposing the death penalty on captured terrorists, supports the demolition of houses connected with terrorist acts (81 percent) and favors the expulsion of leaders accused by the security forces of incitement (82 percent). Most persons (78 percent) believe that the punitive measures should be identical, regardless of whether the terrorist acts are directed at a Jew or an Arab. The majority (73 percent) claims there should be no discrimination due to nationality in punishing persons who perpetrate terrorist acts. The percentage of those who think more severe punishment should be meted out to Jews is more or less the same as the percentage of those who are willing to mitigate punishment against Jews.

Public Wants New Government

TA240913 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Pori public opinion poll: "The Majority of the Public Wants the Government Changed Now"]

[Text] The majority believes that the composition of the current government does not represent the Israeli public and wants the government to be replaced now. This emerges from a Pori Institute nationwide public opinion poll conducted at the request of HA'ARETZ.

To the question: "In your opinion, does the current government composition represent the Israeli public or not," 62.4 percent replied in the negative, in contrast to 21.3 percent who replied in the affirmative.

Another 1.8 percent said that the government composition "partially" represents the Israeli public and 14.5 percent said they did not know whether the composition of the current government represented the Israeli public.

To another question: "Do you want the government to remain in power for another year, until the end of its term in office, or do you want it replaced now," 50 percent said that it would be preferable for the government to be replaced now, in contrast to 38.4 percent who said it would be preferable for the government to remain in power until its term ends in the fall of 1981.

1.6 percent said they would be in favor of changing the government if they knew who would replace it and if price increases would come to an end. Of the people questioned, 1 percent said that they were only in favor of replacing Prime Minister Menahem Begin, not the entire government. The remaining 9 percent had no views one way or the other.

The poll covered a representative section of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed personally in their homes throughout the country.

NEW MISSILE BOATS PLANNED TO REPLACE CHERBOURG CRAFT

TA191838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A new missile boat, meant to be the most advanced of its kind according to international standards, is now being planned by Israeli shipyards. The new missile boats are supposed to be operation in the middle of the present decade. They will gradually replace the Cherbourg-era missile boats which were the technological fruit of the early 1960's. A senior navy officer said that the new missile boat and all it contains, including weapons, detection and identification systems, will be produced by Israel. It will be able to remain in the sea routes near the state's coasts for a long time and as close as possible to the sources threatening these routes.

INDIGENOUSLY-DEVELOPED ARTILLERY PIECE INTRODUCED

TA231919 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1530 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By the military correspondent]

[Text] A 155-mm towed cannon, one of the most sophisticated and modern in the world, has been developed in the "Soltam" plant in Israel and has been introduced into the artillery corps. The new cannon has proven to be accurate, more efficient and very easy to operate compared with other similar cannons. It also decreases the physical effort needed to position and operate a cannon. Thus, the crew operating it is composed of six rather than nine men. The cannon has a range of 20 km and it weighs 9.2 tons. As stated, the improvements introduced into this cannon save the physical effort needed for its positioning, make its operation more effective and enable a high degree of accuracy at an increased rate of fire.

Other improvements include a pneumatic loading system working on compressed nitrogen which eases the loading of shells into the breech. Whereas in conventional cannons shells are loaded manually, in the new cannon shells are loaded automatically. This feature provides for a more rapid firing rate and a smaller crew. Another improvement is the hydraulic system used to stabilize the cannon and prepare it for operation. This system raises the cannon on the stabilizing mount through oil pressure. That operation has heretofore been done manually.

A latch for the rapid release of the gun has also been installed. It enables the operator to turn the gun in a 360-degree circle. Similar cannons could be turned a mere 40 degrees to each side until now.

"Aside from the fact that this cannon places the IDF artillery corps a few steps ahead in the technology of advanced artillery, it also rids us of difficult work we were forced to do up to now," a senior artillery corps officer said.

BRIEFS

TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH GREECE--This evening a tourism agreement was signed in Jerusalem between Greece and Israel. The agreement involves Middle East package tours with the intention of later incorporating Egypt into the tours. A joint Israeli-Greek team of experts has been established to report to both governments on progress in relations between the two countries on tourism. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Jun 80 TA]

VENEZUELAN LABOR MINISTER--The Israeli and Venezuelan labor ministers met in Jerusalem today and discussed cooperation between the two countries. The visiting minister, Reinaldo Navarro Rodriguez, expressed interest in methods used in Israel in research of productivity and income. Israeli Labor Minister Yisra'el Katz expressed Israel's readiness to cooperate with Venezuela on this subject. Rodriguez also met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir who reported to him on his recent European tour and Middle Eastern affairs. Rodriguez and Shamir stressed the need to maintain the professional character of the international labor organization and to avoid its politicization. [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80 TA]

MT KARMEL OIL DRILLING--The first oil drilling on Mt Karmel, called "Eliyahu I," began work last night on the site where tradition says that the prophet Eliyahu called down fire from heaven to destroy the worshippers of false gods. It has been reported that three drills will be used to reach a depth of 4,000 meters. There has been no oil drilling in the Karmel region since 1956. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Jun 80 p 2 TA]

OAU COMMITTEE DISCUSSES OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

AB240954 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Freetown, June 24 (AFP)--Surveillance of oil movements to South Africa and a new diplomatic initiative to get Western backing for an oil embargo against the country have been recommended here by the Political Committee of the ministerial conference preparing the agenda for next month's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit.

The proposals must be approved by a plenary ministerial meeting before being submitted [words indistinct].

The committee recommended an oil bank and a special fund for Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, neighbours of South Africa, in case Pretoria took reprisals following an oil boycott. Without oil, South Africa could not continue to repress and attack its neighbours, OAU spokesman Peter Onu said.

Lesotho had offered to host a meeting of interested countries after contacts with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the UN special committee against apartheid.

The UN Security Council would be approached for a reaffirmation of its stand on mandatory sanctions and to examine the issue of a mandatory oil embargo, Mr Onu reported.

Renewed contacts with antiapartheid movements in Europe were proposed.

MOROCCO MOVES TO BLOCK POLISARIO'S ADMISSION TO OAU

AB241536 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 24 Jun 80

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Freetown, June 24 (AFP)--Morocco made the procedural move today that it hopes will block the admission of the POLISARIO Front, its foe in the western Sahara, to the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which is holding its annual meeting here.

The POLISARIO formally requested admission yesterday for its Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. The Algerian-backed guerrilla organization claims that the republic it proclaimed five years ago is the true government of the former Spanish Sahara, not Morocco, which has annexed the territory.

Morocco asked the OAU secretary general, Edem Kodjo, today to request a ruling from the OAU heads of state and government on whether the Saharan Republic qualifies for admission.

An affirmative ruling would like a two-thirds majority, as opposed to the simple majority of members required to admit a state whose application is unchallenged. So far, 23 of the 50 OAU members have recognized the Saharan Republic.

Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that under the OAU Charter only states that are both sovereign and independent can be admitted to the organization. We believe that neither condition has been fulfilled and that it is therefore not possible to consider this demand (of the POLISARIO) as admissable, Mr Boucetta said. If a member of the OAU contests the independence or sovereignty of the state, (the article of the charter) must be referred to stipulating that the interpretation be done by the heads of state and government, by a two-thirds majority.

The Moroccan minister also said that even among the countries that under pressure or based on false information have been led to take a position on recognition (of the Saharan Republic), some are reconsidering their position. He said that other African states must consider that the Saharan issue is not one of defending the right to self-determination, but...a problem caused by subversion, destabilization and hegemony.

Mr Boucetta said that admission of the POLISARIO state would be a dangerous precedent for Africa.

Yesterday, it was Katanga and Biafra, he said, recalling the secessionist movements of the 1960's in Zaire and Nigeria. Tomorrow, if this dangerous precedent is created, it will be Cabinda (in Angola), Eritrea (in Ethiopia) and other regions of Africa.

Africa must take heed and respect its own charter, the Moroccan foreign minister said, adding that Morocco was ready to take all steps to ensure the respect of the OAU Charter, even to leave the organization if necessary.

Normally, the secretary general would ask each member country whether it favors the admission of the Saharan Republic. It was not immediately clear whether this procedure would be halted by the Moroccan request for consultation of the heads of state and government, who begin their summit here next Tuesday after the Council of Ministers finishes its session.

STEVENS SEES EQUATORIAL GUINEA, CONGO FOREIGN MINISTERS

AB242058 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The foreign ministers of member states of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, who are currently attending the organization's council of minister meeting, this morning paid separate courtesy calls on President Siaka Stevens at the (?Star View) Lodge. The minister of foreign affairs of Equatorial Guinea, Mr Florencio Maye Ela, who was the first to call on President Stevens, said Sierra Leone and Equatorial Guinea have historical ties of friendship which must be improved to enhance the cooperation between the two countries. He went on to explain the nature of the political changes that have occurred in Equatorial Guinea since August last year. He expressed the hope that with President Stevens' wisdom and progressive external policy, the aims of Equatorial Guinea will be realized. President Stevens, in reply, said Sierra Leone will intensify its contacts with Equatorial Guinea for the common good of all countries in the continent.

During his courtesy call, the Congolese foreign minister, Mr Pierre Nze, said it was through President Stevens' guidance that the Council of Ministers meeting was achieving successful results. In outlining his country's views on continental issues, Mr Pierre Nze said the OAU has been instrumental in defusing some of Africa's political tensions and suggested that a peace-keeping force be sent to Chad to end the present conflict in that country. He hoped the summit will find tangible solutions to the problems of Chad and Western Sahara. Describing the suggestions made by the Congolese foreign minister as realistic, President Stevens said he would intensify his efforts at finding a permanent solution to the problems raised. He said we must exchange visits more regularly and internationalize our contacts for the ultimate benefit of our peoples.

SEYCHELLES

SUPPORT REAFFIRMED FOR WESTERN SAHARAN OAU MEMBERSHIP

AB241727 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Victoria, 24 Jun (AFP)--The Seychelles Government's daily newspaper, LA NATION, on Monday stated that the Seychelles reaffirms its total and unreserved support for the POLISARIO Front and supports the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as a full member of the Organization of African Unity.

LA NATION, which was quoted by the SEYCHELLES PRESS AGENCY, writes that this year, at the 17th summit of the OAU in Freetown, the progressive African countries will again support the rightful cause of the Saharan people by backing the candidacy of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as a full member of the OAU.

The editorial stresses that it is time to put the resolutions of the ad hoc committee on Western Sahara into practice and that the OAU must prove its maturity by adopting concrete measures to make Morocco withdraw from Western Sahara. LA NATION criticizes Morocco and recalls that that aggressive nation cannot continue to defy the OAU and massacre Saharans with arms provided by its Western allies.

The Seychelles president, Mr France Albert Rene, met the Saharan president, Mr Abdel Aziz, 10 days ago in the Malagasy Republic. Seychelles was one of the first countries to officially recognize the Sahran Democratic Arab Republic.

SOMALIA

REPORTED ETHIOPIAN AIR RAID KILLS 10, WOUNDS 60

LD242054 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1950 GMT 24 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Reports reaching us from the Defense Ministry state that at 1000 today 6 Abyssinian military aircraft attacked Dolo in (Gedo) region, killing 10 people and wounding 60 others. All these people were civilians. Many houses were destroyed in the attack. The aircraft, which were MiG-21's and MiG-23's were repulsed bravely by the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Air Force.

The Abyssinians also launched attacks on 18 and 21 June in the districts of (Abuud Waq) and Lugh respectively, where three aircraft were shot down. One of the aircraft, a MiG-21 was downed near (Abuud Waq) and its pilot named Lt (Tekle Alablo) was captured. The pilot of another aircraft, a MiG-23 downed in the vicinity of Lugh, was rescued by an Abyssinians helicopter before he could be capture. This operation indicates that non-Abyssinians were taking part in this attack. The third aircraft, which was a MiG-23, fell down 25 km east of Dolo.

This attack is the latest act of aggression by the Abyssinians and their allies against the SDR. However, the Somali Army and people will never be deterred by these attacks. The Somali people and their defense forces will never be discouraged from defending their country gallantly and the Addis Ababa regime will never succeed in its attacks against the SDR, nor against the just struggle of the liberation front.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU SPEAKS ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AB241940 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1355 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] On the occasion of Fish Day [as received], the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, today addressed a mammoth rally at Kinkole, a suburb of Kinshasa, at which he raised a number of political, economic and social problems of concern in the nation's life.

Zaire has no political problems: National unity has been achieved and peace within Zaire is a concrete reality, President Mobutu said. But we have problems with those with whom we canceled the mining union as well as those hit by the Zairianization measures. The founding president was refuting allegations by Amnesty International on so-called human rights violations in Zaire.

Zaire has not built new prisons apart from those inherited from the colonialists, and she will not build new ones, President Mobutu explained. The prisoners are fed and regularly cared for within the framework of the budget voted by the Legislative Council.

On the problem of political amnesty, he explained why [words indistinct] to achieve a dialogue between all the sone of the country, former Katanga gendarmes or others. The founding president stated that the latter have asked to be integrated into Zairian society. Presidential clemency has been accorded them, and they can return at any time to participate in the national reconstruction program.

As for the agitation that took place recently within the education sector, the head of state disclosed that it was of a subversive nature, according to investigation reports.

The strike by teachers just after the death of Mama Mobutu constituted anti-African and anti-Zairian behavior; the strike started by students was aimed at discrediting the country and its leader, as were the rumors that were circulating about the so-called troubles before the Pope's arrival in Zaire. On this subject, the leader said that Pope John Paul II (?told) him on May 15 in Rome that he would never forget the spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome the Zairian people accorded him in Kinshasa and Kisangani.

President Mobutu said that the subversion reached the university through students in the pay of some foreigners, who circulated tracts received from abroad through an embassy. The president of the republic emphasized that Zaire is for cooperation among all countries of the world, but it will refuse to align itself with imported ideologies.

The fundamental problem, he conceded, was the immaturity on the part of some Zairians, who cannot distinguish between their friends and enemies. This immaturity leads to disorder, absence of dialogue and uncivil behavior.

Tackling economic problems, Citizen Mobutu explained the creation of the Zairian currency in 1967 and the success the country enjoyed until 1973. It was in that year, when oil prices went up and cooper prices fell, that the difficulties began. Oil bills have risen from $6 million per month in 1973 to $32 million per month now. The second problem, he went on, is that the routes for exporting Zaire's products--the Benguela railway line and those of Zimbabwe and Uganda have been closed. The only way left was the national route, which could only support 40 percent of the imports and export needs of the country.

The head of state said efforts to free the country from its landlocked situation have made it necessary to approach his colleagues in Zambia, Angola and Mozambigue. He said he has set up short, medium and long-term measures in the Mobutu plan to bring about economic recovery for Zaire.

The founding president then explained the minimum agricultural program (PAM) which will be achieved through our own efforts. The PAM is the agricultural component of the Mobutu Plan, and it can be realized in the short term.

Concerning measures to demonetize the 25-zaire currency note, President Mobutu said he wanted to punish the rich, but seeing the difficulties of the poor, he decided to change the notes by stages. On the devaluation of the zaire currency, General Mobutu said it was caused by the world economic crisis, which has not even spared the strong currencies of the industrialized countries.

On the national economic recovery, he said Zaire has hitherto respected all commitments to the International Monetary Funds; but Zaire has only come out of the forest, it is now in the savanna.

The founding president promised to look into the files of the REGIDESO [Water and Power Distribution Administration]--and SNEL [expansion unknown] with the first commissioner of state after the national festival of 30 June in order to alleviate the financial burden in water and electricity consumption.

On the social scene the head of state blamed all of Zaire's ills on the cadre. To substantiate this he cited the example of the misappropriation of food meant for soldiers during the Shaba war. This is irresponsible: All the problems cannot be solved by the president alone; there is somebody responsible in every sector. The problem of management in the ministries is not the duty of the head of state but that of his associates in their respective sectors. If the cadres decide to organize themselves to save this country, it will no longer be the problem of the head of state alone, he stated. The solution to Zaire's problems lies in having confidence in ourselves, he added, condemning the subversion perpetrated by those who have cobalt in place of a heart and foreigners who instead of honestly helping Zaire only think about their own personal interest in causing its destruction.

Concerning the festivities to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the country's accession to international sovereignty, President Mobutu announced that the day, 30 June, will be celebrated with pomp in rememberance of patriots who sacrificed themselves for national independence. Several heads of state will be present at the festivities. Out of the 11 invited, eight have already assured the founding president of their presence in Kinshasa on 30 June.

Finally, within the framework of the dialogue he has been preaching everyday, the founding president asked the gathering to point out anything he might have omitted in his speech. Several people went to the rostrum and voiced their grievances--even personal ones.

In reply, President Mobutu said that on Friday the meeting of the Executive Council will dwell on these files and important measures will be announced to put an end to the disorders that have cropped up in the fixing of prices of products.

Earlier, introducing the president of the republic, who arrived in Kinkole with his wife, Mama Bobi Ladawa, the urban commissioner for Kinshasa described 24 June as a day for all those who earn their living through manual labor.

GHANA

COMMENTARY EXAMINES STRIKES, OTHER ECONOMIC ILLS

AB241506 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The wave of strikes in the country, in which university dons, office workers, factory hands and laborers have made common cause, dramatizes the frustration felt by the average Ghanaian wage earner. His plight has gone from bad to worse in spite of increases in wages effected from time to time. The reason for this deplorable situation is not far to seek. Inflation is still very high and the supply situation is chaotic, with the little that is imported being hoarded and sold at fantastic prices.

Greedy traders, dishonest managers and wicked [word indistinct] have conspired to keep the gains made by workers an illusion. Because of the activities of these exploiters, solutions other than those tried in the past must be evolved. Two examples of the unsatisfactory nature of wage increases will suffice. The cost of living allowance which was granted some years ago yielded, on the average, 40 cedis to each worker. The recent adjustments to the salaries of civil servants meant, on the average, 30 cedis for each worker. For the government it meant a huge expenditure out of its meager stock. Forty cedis at prevailing prices is enough for only 2 day's chop [food] money--if that. By contrast, when prices were slashed last year, the little money in the pockets of workers went a long way.

The need to evolve a better solution to the current high cost of living, which is at the root of the labor unrest, is patent. A strong economy would be able to take these increases and survive. Given the weak economy inherited by the Limann administration, something other than increased wages is called for. Solutions so far advocated, such as relating wages to the cost of living or adjusting wages to increased production are clearly not feasible in our present circumstances.

The key to our present labor problem lies in increased production. Once our factories are working at full capacity the supply situation will improve. The economy will begin to pick up and there will be more money in the [word indistinct] to satisfy even more workers.

However for as long as we continue to rely on imported raw materials, our problems will continue to be with us. Fortunately the present government has put its finger on the right solution to the problem--increased agricultural production. With the launching of the crash agricultural program last month and the promise of a follow up of a medium and long-term program, the nation is at last on the threshold of an economic breakthrough. Admittedly, agriculture is a very uncertain venture, but with determination and the will to succeed a lot can be done.

The building of dams, which the government has promised to pursue vigorously, is one way of reducing the chances of crop failure. Another area currently giving problems is farm labor. This problem can and should be solved. The youth should be attracted to the land through proper incentives. For instance, every messenger who volunteers to go to the land could be paid double his present salary. Every office worker who demonstrates that he can manage a farm should be given credit by the bank. Undoubtedly there will be some defaulters, but with proper training this can be reduced to manageable levels.

There is a lot of disguised unemployment in the system; put simply, a lot of people are being paid for doing no work. More of these people could be redeployed to the land to produce our raw materials and food items.

But even when there is plenty of milk and honey, unless there is proper management of labor, our efforts to insure peace and stability will be thwarted. There is therefore the need to evolve a proper prices and incomes policy. The present cumbersome procedure of negotiated collective agreements, sending them to the prices and incomes board, which in turn sends it over to the Ministry of Finance for final approval, is one of the causes of strikes. The work of the prices and incomes board should be streamlined and the staff increased. Strikes cannot be prevented altogether, as the cases of many developed countries show, but they can and should be minimized through a proper industrial relations committee.

LIBERIA

SOME POLITICAL PRISONERS, OTHERS RELEASED BY DOE

AB241908 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Nine persons, including seven army officers, were today released from detention by the head of state, M Sgt Samuel K. Doe. The seven army officers were arrested for security reasons following the April 12 coup, and they include Col (Willie T. Denis), Capt (Jackson T. Shaerby), Lt (William Yackor), Lt (Anthony Lessen), Col (David Bradford), Lt (Samuel Killen) and Lt (Amos Jellah). Also released from detention today by head of state Doe were the captain and chief engineer of the Liberian registered tanker Salem, which sank off the coast of Senegal last February.

In March this year the two executives of the Salem supertanker were flown into Liberia from Senegal to face trial for allegedly sinking the Liberian-registered supertanker off the coast of Senegal after delivering its cargo of crude oil in South Africa. The captain of the supertanker thanked Master Sergeant Doe for freeing them. Master Sergeant Doe said the government saw nothing wrong against the two men.

Speaking to other army officers under detention at the central prison on Central Street, head of state Doe said they had been held for security reasons and would be freed at a later date. He promised to revisit the central prison on Saturday.

Meanwhile Capt (Jackson T. Sherby), released from detention today, has been appointed assistant superintendent for Grand Jeddah County.

MALI

POLISARIO LEADER VISITS BAMAKO, RECEIVED BY TRAORE

AB241520 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Command Council of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic arrived in Bamako yesterday. Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz was received yesterday by Gen Moussa Traore at the very time when his country is applying for membership in the OAU, the Ministerial Council of which is currently meeting in Freetown. The Sierra Leonean capital is also the venue for the 17th OAU summit meeting early next month.

Reports from the Ministerial Council, in which Mali is represented by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, say that this membership application was sent to the OAU secretary general, who in turn must ask all 50 member states of the pan-African organization their opinion on the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The decision must be made on the basis of a simple majority. So far 23 African countries have recognized the Saharan Republic. Morrocco has threatened to quit the OAU if the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic is accorded membership.

NIGERIA

PRC TO ASSIST NIGERIA IN GREEN REVOLUTION PROGRAM

AB250710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Nigeria is to be assisted in the Green Revolution program by the PRC. This indication was given in Lagos yesterday by the country's ambassador to Nigeria, Mr (Meng Ying) when he paid a courtesy call on the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme. Mr Meng also indicated his country's preparedness to participate in the sustained efforts to transform Nigeria into an industrialized country. This, he explained, was because China and Nigeria were developing nations and could be disposed to learn from each other.

Replying, Dr Ekwueme welcomed the offer of Chinese assistance in various technical fields and expressed satisfaction with the growing cordial relations between the two countries. He told the envoy that the Green Revolution program and the provision of adequate shelter for the masses were among the priorities of the government.

COOPERATION WITH INDIA EXAMINED IN ENERGY, MINERALS

AB241626 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Ways of cooperation between Nigeria and India in energy and mineral matters were examined in Lagos today. This was at a meeting between the minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, and the Indian high commissioner to Nigeria, Mrs Rukmini Menon. Alhaji Mohammed stated that Nigeria's open door policy on cooperation with all countries would be vigorously pursued for the rapid development of the country. He said that India should seek ways of sharing her experience of survival through self-reliance with Nigeria.

Earlier, Mrs Menon said both Nigeria and India had a lot in common as developing countries. She noted that India's success in the energy industry was through trial and error. The high commissioner remarked that her country relied on hydro, nuclear and thermal energy for electricity while research was in progress on solar energy.

BRIEFS

NIGER-FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS--France and the Niger Republic signed on Saturday 14 June seven financing loans in Niamey. The first four conventions provide funds for the expansion of the Niger Telecommunications and Television Network (1 billion CFA francs), for the implementation of the second phase of the Tahoua-Tsernaoua Road axis (495 million CFA francs), for the integrated development program in the Dosso division (132 million CFA francs) and for the financing of solar energy stations (1 billion CFA francs). The three other conventions include financing for the promotion of textile industry (61.5 million CFA francs), a feasibility study for an extension of the Benin Railroad from Parakou to Naimey (10 million CFA francs) and the Fountouka Bridge (30 million CFA francs). [Excerpts] [Naimey LE SAHEL in French 16 Jun 80 p 3 AB]

JAPAN FINANCES SENEGAL REFRIGERATION--The department of Bambey in Senegal will be enjoying the services of a refrigerating complex in 2 months time as a result of the efforts made within the framework of Japanese-Senegalese cooperation; and for the purpose of installing this complex Japanese ambassador to Senegal, Mr Sonoo Uchida, visited Bambey in the company of a specialized technical mission in refrigeration. This project as well as that at Louga are among the great accomplishments finances by the Japanese Government. The Japanese financing grant to Senegal totals 400 million yen. [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Jun 80 page 5 AB]

ANGOLA

UZBEK SSR AGRICULTURE MINISTER DEPARTS 23 JUNE

AB241153 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Summary] Agriculture minister [as heard] of the Uzbek SSR Mr Dzhurabekov left Luanda yesterday evening at the end of a 5-day visit to our country at the invitation of the Angolan minister of agriculture. During his stay in Angola, Mr Dzhurabekov and his delegation, accompanied by the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr Humberto Machado, visited various units of production in the province of (Luanga) and the agricultural zone of Machala in the province of Huila. The Soviet minister also met with Angolan Agriculture Minister (Manuel Pedro Papavera) to discuss the production of cotton and wheat and the installation of irrigation techniques in our country.

The Soviet delegation's visit to Angola came within the framework of the implementation of a cooperation agreement signed recently between the two countries in Moscow which plans for the production of 80,000 tons of cotton in Angola.

ZAMBIA

ZIMBABWE REPORTS ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT BANS STRIKES

LD241931 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 24 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The Zambian Government has banned strikes with immediate effect. Announcing the ban this morning, the minister of labor and social service, Comrade Lumina, said the government will no longer tolerate any strikes. He also announced that government will hold a crucial meeting with employers associations and labor leaders on Thursday in a move to solve labor disputes and avert further strikes. The move comes in the wake of worsening industrial unrest. Yesterday, the general secretary of the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions, Comrade Zimba, arrived back in Lusaka from a visit to Geneva, where he had been attending a meeting of the International Labor Organization. In a statement at Lusaka airport, Comrade Zimba said that unless the government acted, there would be disastrous industrial unrest in Zambia.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE SPEAKS AT OPENING OF MOZAMBIQUE SOLIDARITY WEEK

LD242010 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1611 GMT 24 Jun 80 CA

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today launched the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship and Solidarity Week when he opened an exhibition of Mozambique paintings in the national gallery. [begin recording]

The history of the independence struggle of Zimbabwe cannot be written without reference to Mozambique and the role she has played in accelerating the pace to that independence. In the many years of our long and arduous struggle, during which we have received assistance and support from many countries in Africa, Europe and Asia, the support we received from Mozambique remains unique in many respects. One aspect I would like to highlight on this occasion is that the support given our liberation war in Mozambique came from both the government and the broad masses of the people the "Povo," as they call them in Mozambique. The "Povo Mozambicano" gave enormous assistance generously and spontaneously to our ZANLA forces through not only a voluntary levy each worker had to pay, but also through the food those in bordering areas donated, and most of all through the many precious loans they lost in the process, all without complaining, all without exacting repayment, but all in the hope that victory would ensue soon, which victory they would regard as their own.

Now that we have achieved that victory we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the courageous "povo de Mozambique" under the leadership of Frelimo, their revolutionary party, and its illustrious president, Comrade Samora Machel. [end recording]

The prime minister went on to explain that friendship weeks will be celebrated every year to coincide with the anniversary of Mozambique's independence, 25 June, and Zimbabwe's independence, 10 April. He said he believes this will give our peoples an opportunity of sharing common experiences.

In conclusion, the prime minister assured our Mozambique visitors of Zimbabwe's determination to defend and consolidate its newly won independence.

[Begin Mugabe recording] Fifth columnists, quislings and political malcontents and dissidents will be flushed out of every corner of Zimbabwe by the people's democratically elected government and those forces loyal to it. We have expressed our willingness to cooperate with the popular forces for the liberation of Mozambique to flush out any dissidents among our common borders.

In this context I must stress to our visitors that we regard the integrity and independence of our state as inseparable from that of Mozambique. Anyone threatening the peace and stability of the one equally threatens the peace and stability of the other. We are brotherly states with common objects.

We have a long history of collaboration under difficult circumstances in the past and stand ready and willing to resume our cooperation at any moment if the situation demands it. In the context of our southern African region where we face a common threat to our independence, it is our bounden duty and responsibility to stand together in defense of ourselves. What we needed before and what we still need now is solidarity between our people. [end recording]

MUGABE: TROOPS DEPLOYED IN MIDLANDS AGAINST GUERRILLAS

LD201004 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says the police and the army are being deployed in the Midlands against armed guerrilla dissidents. A report in the HERALD this morning said that in an interview with three journalists aboard the aircraft taking him to southern Zaire, the prime minister said the military high command has agreed to joint action with the police against the dissidents. Most of the dissidents are reported to be in the Que Que, Gokwe, Gatooma, Hartley and Silobela areas. The prime minister disclosed that there have been a number of deaths in these areas in the past 10 days.

The HERALD quotes Mr Mugabe as saying the dissidents are operationg on a definite political pattern, leading to revolt.

Comrade Mugabe was asked if he had approached Dr Nkomo about the problem. He replied that Dr Nkomo has evidence of the guerrilla activity, and that he is in agreement with the joint operation.